Education – 1921.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions

Paul D. Moss Orphanage To Be Established In This City

Savannah Tribune

9/1/21

ORGANIZATION APPEALING TO PUBLIC FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CARRY ON WORK

Your attention is called o the orphan boys and girls of this city and state, and the old, decrepit blind men and women whose addresses I have, who are living from the swill and garbage can daily and who day after day lay on the street corners and alleys in a filthy condition, begging. A number of them are sick and are hardly able to go. Such creatures are reflectable on a big city as this is. There have been started here a number of places for the above named characters, but for some cause all have failed. For a period of sixteen years I have cared for and dismissed from my training quarters four hundred, not having in the home a single death, taking children from twenty-eight days old upward. Not a steady month's illness on the part of any inmate or myself. Old folks I have cared for for two years by the same system and a new diversion here, conducted under the same management, which has been a success. It will be prosperous to the city we can help lessen crime, prepare for better service and take care of our old parents who have faithfully stood at the post of duty until poverty, old age and disease overtake them.

This home is located on the Ogeechee road in the sight of the six mile post, a healthy place where they can be properly cared for. Each child can be taught some useful trade and be provided for in the proper way. I appeal to your conscience, as I know it is in need. There are no such places here providing for old folks, operated by colored people. Realizing that the Bethesda orphanage is the oldest in the United States, but there is room for more such institutions.

In the near future the boys will learn dairying, cattle raising and all kinds of farming and various trades. We will send for and repair your old furniture, make it look like new. This institution has been investigated by official characters, endorsed by Hon. Marion Lucas, police commissioner and Hon. Murry M. Stewart, mayor. Our doors are open to receive all or phan children of this city as well as old, decrepit people. Will you kindly give us a donation? I have the good will of the judge of the juvenile court, a number of the city fathers and a large number of the prominent ministers and also the editors of the Morning News, and Savannah Press, the Savannah Journal and Savannah Tribune. I will ask that you send your donation direct to the office where you will get credit and will be published in one of the papers, the amount you give, if you desire. Please send a check. There is no objection to any amount of the checks, as all will go on record of the institution and all business is transacted in a business way. Please help us after considering the cause. Our office is 4th floor Savannah Savings Bank, West Broad and Gaston streets. Prof. Paul D. Moss is president and manager.

A splendid program in prepared for Labor Day on the campus of the orphanage and the old folks home. Auto truck service free. An open air meeting and speaking will be held under the bush arbor in the old time way. Mrs. Rebecca Styles Taylor will be the speaker of the day assisted by Mrs. Willie Palmer White and a number of white and colored people have pledged their support. What will you do to make some poor lonely heart feel glad? Truck will leave corner Gwinnett and East Broad and at Rev. Hayes church and East Broad and Henry. For information phone Rev Hayes 2359 or Prof. P. D. Moss.

GOSHEN IND NEWS-TIMES
AUGUST 23, 1921

COLORED SOLICITORS ARE SAID TO BE DISHONEST

Two or more colored women who have been making a house to house canvass for money in Goshen are suspected of using the money for personal expense rather than for charity.

A letter received by secretary King of the chamber of commerce today from South Bend describes a group of colored people who were ordered to stop soliciting there a few days ago because they did not use the subscriptions for the Daughters of Jerusalem and Sisters of Mercy, Church of God and Saints of Christ, and the Home in Belleville, Va., which they said they were building.

To help the chamber of commerce investigate the negroes everyone who is approached by them is asked to report to secretary King.

INDUSTRIAL HOME ASKS LARGER APPROPRIATION

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—Leon Perry, superintendent of the Industrial Home for Colored Children, has submitted his report to the commissioners of the district covering the fiscal year 1920-21. Some of the outstanding features of the report are the recommendations of improvements needed; for example, the erection of two cottages for boys, a residence for the superintendent, and material increases in salaries, which now range anywhere from $240 to $1,200 per year. The superintendent holds that a trebling of the present appropriation of $31,400 is needed.

The statistics submitted showed that 287 children were looked out for in the school during the past year, and that 86 of this number were still left at the close.

$8,000 IS RAISED FOR NEGRO HOME

ORLEANS LA STATE
OCTOBER 18 1921

Climax Of Campaign Sunday; 700 Voices In Great Chorus

Monday night's meeting of the captains and team workers in the drive for funds for the Lafon Old Folks Home netted more than $2,100 and this brings the entire amount subscribed and paid in up to date to $8,000. $12,000 more is needed if the home is to be saved and put in condition so as to further care for the old folks that are now inmates and those who will become inmates as the years go by. The workers are hopeful and every one goes about the task with a spirit to put it over.

Wm. Robinson and his wife gave $125 each last night, which is the largest single gift of white and colored. This gift upon the part of well to do negroes shows the spirit of helpfulness upon their part. Robinson is a contractor and enjoys the confidence and respect of the white people. He is also Treasurer of the Unity Benevolent Association. Joseph Riley gave $100, also the Cotton Yard Benevolent Association No. 1, white, through E. Adams.

In last night's meeting in First Street Church, Rev. T. F. Robinson reported $270, Mrs. Ida Tropez, $61.50; W. Scott Chinn, $40, Ernest Ducoing, $30.65; W. C. Hayward, $47; M. R. Walker, $242.18; Mrs. C. Farris, $83; R. A. Walmsley, $60 W. B. Buchanan, $103.65; Mrs. Estelle Hubbard, $53.50; E. E. Smith, $25.15; Leon Vignes, $180; Wm. Robinson $9.30; James E. Gayle, $17.50; W. Harrison, $15; Mrs. E. L. Bolden, $55.75; Dr. Charles Bowers, $105.25; Philip Bouglegeny, $20; W. E. Robinson, $295.25; E. D. Riley, $5; H. E. Bradem, $52.50; E. C. Ross, $63; Dennis Woods, $42.10; Joseph Riley, $100; Bishop R. E. Jones, $57.50; making a total of $2,135.53.

Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m. every captain and team worker is asked to meet at First Street church to arrange details for the last day's drive. Great preparations are under way for Sunday's meeting upon the campus of New Orleans University when Mayor McShane, Rabbi Heller, D. D. Moore and others have been invited to speak. Special seats will be reserved for white friends. A chorus of 700 voices will sing accompanied by Prof. Nicherson's orchestra and a band. Further details will be announced later.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education - 1921.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Young Brooklyn Girl Wins High Honors at Smith College

New York Age 6/25/21

Eunice Hunton Wins Two Degrees---A. B. and A. M.---In Four Years Course at Largest Women's College in World

(Special to The New York Age)

Northampton, Mass.—The most thrilling and outstanding feature of the Smith College commencement on June 14th was the sight of a colored girl being awarded a double honor—the degrees of a Bachelor of Art and a Master of Art at the same time. The girl was Eunice Hunton, 21 years of age, of Brooklyn, N. Y. daughter of the late William A. Hunton, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, one of the field secretaries of the N. A. A. C. P.

Miss Hunton was the only one in a class of nearly five hundred girls to take the two degrees at the same time, and only one other girl has accomplished the same thing since Smith College, the largest women's college in the world, was founded in 1878. The young colored girl did the work necessary for these degrees in the regular four years course, winning honors with the degrees, and an extra honor was won by her in the science of government.

Miss Hunton, who was very popular throughout her stay at Smith, was one of the hostesses receiving Mme. Curie the famous French woman scientist, and Vice-President Coolidge, on the occasions of their visits to Smith. She was also one of the directors of the inter-collegiate debates.

Her father, the late W. A. Hunton, who died four years ago, was the first colored international Y. M. C. A. secretary. Her mother, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, was educated in Boston and at the University of Strassburg, then a German school but now controlled by the French. She was the first colored national secretary of the Y. W. C. A. and served in France during the World War as one of the three colored women doing service during the active warfare. Another child, William A. (junior), graduated from the Brooklyn High School on June 23rd.

MISS HUNTON GETS TWO DEGREES AT SMITH COLLEGE

St Louis Argus 6/24/21

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—An event which should make the heart of every colored American thrill with pride, occurred at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., last Tuesday, June 14 when Miss Eunice Hunton, 21 years old, the daughter of the late William A. Hunton, and his widow, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, took the two degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Mr. Hunton was the first International secretary, Colored Y. M. C. A. She was the only one in the class of nearly 500 girls to take the two degrees at the same time and the second one in the history of the institution, which was founded in 1878, and is the largest woman's college in the world.

The young woman did this extraordinary thing in the usual four years college course. The degrees were awarded with honors and she took an extra honor in the science of government.

Miss Hunton has been very popular all through her college career, serving as hostess to receive Madame Curie and Vice-President Coolidge and directing the inter-collegiate debate.

Offered $15,000 Job

Clarksburg, W. Va., Aug. 1— [illegible] Blackwell of the law firm of Ellis and Westbrooks has received an offer of $15,000 per year as petroleum engineer from a large British concern in South America. Mr. Blackwell is a graduate in petroleum engineering.

Afro America 8/12/21

HONORS AT BIG MIXED COLLEGE

EUNICE R. HUNTON GETS TWO DEGREES AT ONCE AT SMITH COLLEGE.

Transcript 6/25/21

Eunice Roberta Hunton, the twenty-one year old daughter of the late William A. Hunton, International Secretary of the Colored Y. M. C. A.'s, was graduated with high honors from Smith College, Northampton, Mass., June 14. The only Colored member of her class of 500, was the only one who won with her Bachelor Degree that of Master of Arts after four years. She was recommended for the same for splendid work in Sociology, History and Government. The subject of her thesis was "The Reform of State Administration," with special attention to the State of Massachusetts.

This was the second time in the history of the Institution that any student has received Master of Arts at graduation. It caused unusual sensation because a Colored girl had achieved the honor.

PRIZE WINNERS AND GRADUATES AT LINCOLN

New York Age 6/25/21

(Special to The New York Age)

Lincoln University, Pa.—At 2 p. m. Tuesday, June 7th, the commencement exercises of Lincoln University were held, President John B. Randall presiding. Those speaking were: Timothy C. Myers, Georgia, Latin salutatory; Eugene W. Rhodes, South Carolina; "Negro Leadership."; Frank T. Wilson North Carolina: "The Immortality of Man."; Miller W. Boyd, Virginia, valedictory—"The Call of the Negro Business Man."

The graduates were: Anthony Bryant Beasley, Beverly Yorke Blow, William Leon Brown, Jr., Oliver John Champion, Alexander Cleveland Davis, Reginald Jay Goldwire, Francis Michael Hall, Robert Simeon Haskell, Oma Hermon Kimbrough, Samuel Armstead Lindsey, Timothy Cevera Myers, Robert Wilson Cornelius Nix, Shelton Wagner Parr, James Orland Randolph, Theodore O'Fischel Randolph, Rudolph Brady Reagor, William Carlyle Reid Eugene Washington Rhodes, Lonnie Cole Wall, Frank Theodore Wilson George Beverly Winston, James Boozer Miller William Boyd.

The obdyke prize debate was held Saturday evening. President John B. Rendall, D. D., preached the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday morning. The visit of President Harding and party on Monday forenoon was the second visit of a Chief Executive of the Nation in the history of the University.

At 10:30 a. m., Tuesday the junior orator contest was held. The contestants and their subjects were:

Ernest A. Balla, Massachusettes; "The other side of Evolution;" John E. Gatlang, Virginia; "The Past and Future of an Institution;" Maceo W. Hubbard, Georgia, "A Defense of the Negro Liberal;" William E. Jackson, New Jersey, "The Exodus;" Raphael O. Lanier, North Carolina, "The Creation of Our National Institution Julius S. McClain, Pennsylvania; "Blending Waters."

The following prizes were awarded: The Annie Louise Finney prize equally to Miller W. oByd and Frank Wilson.

Junior Orotor prizes: 1st—Maceo W. Hubbard; 2nd—Julius S. McClain.

The Obdyke prize in debate to Eugene W. Rhodes.

The Class of 1900 prize to Miller W. Boyd.

The Barmly prizes: 1st—Eugene W. Rhodes; 2nd—Robert W. C. Nix.

The Stanford Memorial Prizes: 1st—David Dukes; 2nd—James W. Grimes.

The Huston Prizes in English; R. O. H. Lanier and Harold W. Dunlap.

Ninety-Seven Graduated at Western University.

(Special to The New York Age)

Kansas City, Kan.—By far the largest class ever graduated from Western University was sent forth at the annual commencement on June 2, there being ninety-seven graduates two finishing from the junior college.

All the exercises were well attended and on Commencement day more than 5000 people crowded into the huge tent to listen to an address by the Rev. Dr. Wilbur N. Mason of Pittsburgh, Kansas, formerly a member of the board of administration. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by Bishop H. B. Parks.

Among the students winning prizes were William McCord for scholarship; Alice Rowe for excellence in cooking; Zelda Harris for oratory; Charles Springer, an essay on Western University; Lenoa Gardner, the Braithwaite Players' prize for the best one act play Roscoe Howard, oratory; Roscoe Wisner, excellence intheology; and Alma Griffin, best work in chemsitry.

This has been a banner year for the Western, and President F. Jesse Peck and his faculty have obtained recognition for the school's academic, normal and college departments.

The board of trustees at its meeting established a full four years college course and directed that sufficient teachers be secured for carrying on the work. The college is maintained by the A. M. E. Church, the industries by the state of Kansas and the vocational training by the Federal government. Clergy of the fifth district reported $6,000 on commencement day and Dr. Peck secured an appropriation of $159,000 from the state legislature, the largest ever given. The corner-stone of Parks Hall was laid which building will house 100 boys and furnish 10 classrooms, making Stanley Hall available as a dormitory for girls. Dean Jones of the College expects between seventy-five and one hundred students in his department next autumn.

Work will be immediately commenced on a heating an dpower plant to cost $40,000 and a commissary to cost $5,000.

ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA IN JUNIOR YEAR

6/2/21

Savannah Tribune

Williamstown, Mass., June 30th (Associated Negro Press)—Sterling A. Brown, a member of the Junior Class of Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, has been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society, being one of the few members of his class to receive this honor in the junior year of the college course, and the only colored member. Mr. Brown is the son of Rev. Sterling N. Brown, a professor of Howard University, and a graduate of the Dunbar High school Washington, D. C.

HONORS AWARDED TO 3 COLORED STUDENTS

Washington Advocate 7/2-21

Washington, D. C., July 1.—To Charles F. M. Brown has gone the distinction of being the only colored man in the United States to receive the medal of the "Order of the British Empire." Brown for thirty-five years has been attached to the embassy as a messenger and clerical assistant. He has served under nine ambassadors, beginning with Sir Sackville-West, and is very popular.

Chicago, Ill.—Miss Wilhelmina Harrison, daughter of Judge William H. Harrison, the noted publicist, graduates from Crane Junior College here, this year. She has the distinction of heading the honor roll in this institution, where good scholarship is a tradition. In addition, Miss Harrison has been studying for her master's degree in music at the Chicago Musical College.

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COLORED MAN RECEIVES HIGH COLLEGE HONOR.

Times Plain Dealer 7/2/21

(By Associated Negro Press.)

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CLASS VALEDICTORIAN

Guardian 7/9/21

MADE SCHOOL'S HIGH MARKS IN SCHOLARSHIP AND BOSTON'S MIXED SCHOOL ELECTED COLORED GIRL VALEDICTORIAN.

The highest honors were accorded Miss Ruth Royster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reddick Royster, of Harold St., Roxbury, when she graduated number one from the Roxbury High School, having made 101 points, a record not attained since 1895 in that school. She was chosen valedictorian of her class, and was the only Colored girl to graduate

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

WOMAN DOCTOR RECEIVES FRENCH MEDAL OF HONOR

Chicago Defender 7/23/21

Newport, R. I., Sept. 25.—Dr. Harriet A. Rice, prominent in Newport circles, received from the French government this week the Reconnaissance Francaise, a bronze medal, awarded her in July, 1919, for her work overseas during the war. The medal reached her through the French embassy at Washington.

Dr. Rice is a graduate of Wellesley College and of the Women's Medical College of New York. She served in the French military hospital during the greater part of the war from 1915 to the signing of the armistice, and it is for these services that she is decorated. The medal was presented her by Prince de Bearn, charge d'affaires of the French embassy.

According to the citation which accompanied the medal, the woman is honored by the French government because of "her devotion and ability in caring for the French wounded during the war."

ISAAC FISHER WINS IN JAP QUESTION CONTEST

Chicago Defender 7/16/21

Nashville, Tenn., July 8.—The third prize of $75, offered by the Metropolitan Magazine of New York in its contest for writers on the subject, "Can We Keep Peace With Japan," was won by Isaac Fisher, editor of the Fisk University News, according to an announcement made in the August issue of the magazine just released. The first prize of $300 was won by Gregory Mason (white) of New York, and the second award of $125 by John Collier (white) of Taos, N. M.

Fisher has won several other prizes in nation-wide contests conducted by well known magazines.

Among the prizes he has won in thes past through his writings are first prize of $500 offered by Everybody's Magazine; first prize of $100 offered by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; first prize of $50 offered for the best digest of the merits of the money-weight scales; second prize of $400 offered by Hart, Schaffner & Marx' executive committee of Chicago; second prize of $100 offered by the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore.

Those who know Mr. Fisher's record are aware that these are but a few of the prizes he has won in competition with the best minds of the country. It will be remembered that he won the first prize of $500 in Everybody's Magazine contest in competition with 900 writers, including some of the best legal and professional men of the country. Recently the senior class of Fisk University presented him a gold watch for creditable service in coaching the debating teams.

ISAAC FISHER WINS IN JAP QUESTION CONTEST

St. Louis Argus 7/13/21

NASHVILLE, Tenn. July 12.—The third prize of $75, offered by the Metropolitan Magazine of New York in its contest for writers on the subject "Can We Keep Peac With Japan," was won by Isaac Fisher, editor of the Fisk University News, according to an announcement made in the August issue of the magazine just released. The first prize of $300 was won by Gregory Mason (white) of New York, and the second award of $125 by John Collier (white) of Taos, N. M.

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Mr. Fisher won The St. Louis Post Dispatch cash prize in 1913 in the nation wide contest on "Ten Best Reasons Why People Should Go To Missouri."

DECLARES OFFICIALS AT HAMILTON COLLEGE FAIR

Chicago Defender 7/23/21

A few weeks ago there was an acount published in your paper concerning an injustice of Hamilton College to Coutee B. Cullen.

I wish to correct this statement about the exclusiveness of Hamilton. I am a student of Hamilton and I have yet to see any attempt made towards exclusiveness. Last year I won a scholarship to Hamilton. This year the college has granted two to members of the grduating class of Dunbar High school. In all they have given four scholarships to students of that high school.

Since I am a student of Hamilton, naturally I resent anything of which the college is not guilty. The injustice done to Cullen was the work of certain alumni of New York City who staged the preliminary contest, and not the officials of Hamilton College.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES SAYLES SCOTT,
1 Federal St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Howard Graduates Denied Scholarships Unless They Agree To Practice In South

St. Louis Argus 7/15/21

Sinister Move By The Educational Board Proves Organized Conspiracy To Relegate Race To South Through Well Construeted Program Of Action

Washington Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There seems to be a general concerted action by men of money and influence to keep the colored man subdued and subjected to living inly in the southern section of this country. This has been brought to light in more ways than one and has its far reaching influence through our schools and colleges.

Last year there graduated at the Howard University Medical School, Miss Carrie J. Sutton, of San Antonio, Texas. Dr. Sutton applied for and received a $1,200 scholarship given by Julius Rosenwald, through the General Educational Board of New York City, to further the study of medicine. After receiving the scholarship she found that she could enter Freedmen's Hospital as an interne and she asked that the scholarship be deferred until after she had finished her interneship, which would only be for a year. On the first of July she completed her interne-ship at the hospital, being the only woman that had ever been admitted in such capacity during the history of the mospital.

In May she applied for the scholarship to be used this year, from the General Educational Board. There were three other doctors who applied for scholarships to the General Education Board this year; Dr. W. C. Johnson, now an interne at Freedmen's Hospital; Dr. C. C. Cook and Dr. Hightower, of this city. Each of these young physicians received a letter from the President, Dr. Abraham Flxener, of the General Educational Board, to the effect that they were ineligible unless they were going to practice in the South.

While Dr. Sutton's home is in San Antonio, she is thinking of practicing in "the Middle West" as she stated to representative of the Tribune. Dr. Sutton said: "I do not know just where I will locate to pursue my profession; and do not feel that we should be bound by obligating ourselves to practice in any certain section of this country which boasts of being the "home of the free." I sent the letter on to my father for his consideration but do not think that I shall press the claim for the scholarship."

Julius Rosenwald poses as a great friend to colored people and is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. He decided to offer scholarships for colored graduates in medicine to take up "fundamental medicine" with the provision that the one receiving the scholarship must agree to participate in the South.

This insidious propaganda is being spread through our educational institutions by making gifts with strings to them. "The invisible" governing power of our schools is wielding far greater influence through a conspiracy to hold the race in the South, than the average layman realizes. This letter discloses a link in the chain that is being forged by "the powers that be" who dominate the Board of Directors of our various educational institutions.

Wilmington Advocate 7/23/21

Washington, D. C.—There seems to be a general concerted action by men of money and influence to keep the colored man subdued and subjected to living only in the southern section of this country. This has been brought to light in more ways than one and has its far reaching influence through our schools and colleges.

Last year there graduated at the Howard University Medical School, Miss Carrie J. Sutton, of San Antonio, Texas. Dr. Sutton applied for and received a $1200 scholarship given by Julius Rosenwald, through the General Educational Board of New York City, to further the study of medicine. After receiving the scholarship she found that she could enter Freedmen's Hospital as an inferne and she asked that the scholarship be deferred until after she had finished her interneship, which would only be for a year.

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ARKANSAS PRELATE TO PASTOR WHITE CHURCH

Chicago Defender 7/23/21

Toronto, Can., July 22.—To fill the pulpit of one of the largest white Presbyterian churches in Toronto for five weeks with a minister of our Race is the interesting departure from the general rule of supply for the summer months that Knox church is making this year.

For the last week in July and during all of the month of August, Rev. Joseph J. Hill of Roawohe Baptist church, Hot Springs, Ark., will occupy the pulpit.

Dr. Hill has been a professor of science in a Southern university, and is a graduate of the Academy of Music. He is a quiet, appealing and persuasive preacher, it is stated by those who have heard him, with a message all his own, which he delivers with great eloquence. During the summer holidays last year he preached in the Moose Jaw Methodist church, with a seating capacity of 1,000, which was crowded at both services

Charles H. Houston Becomes One Of Editors Of Harvard Law Review

Afro-American 9/23/21

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 1.—By reason of the fact that he made Grade A as an average in all of his courses in the law school last week, Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C., former instructor of Howard University and ex-lieutenant of the 368th Infantry automatjcally becomes one of the editors of the Harvard Law Review.

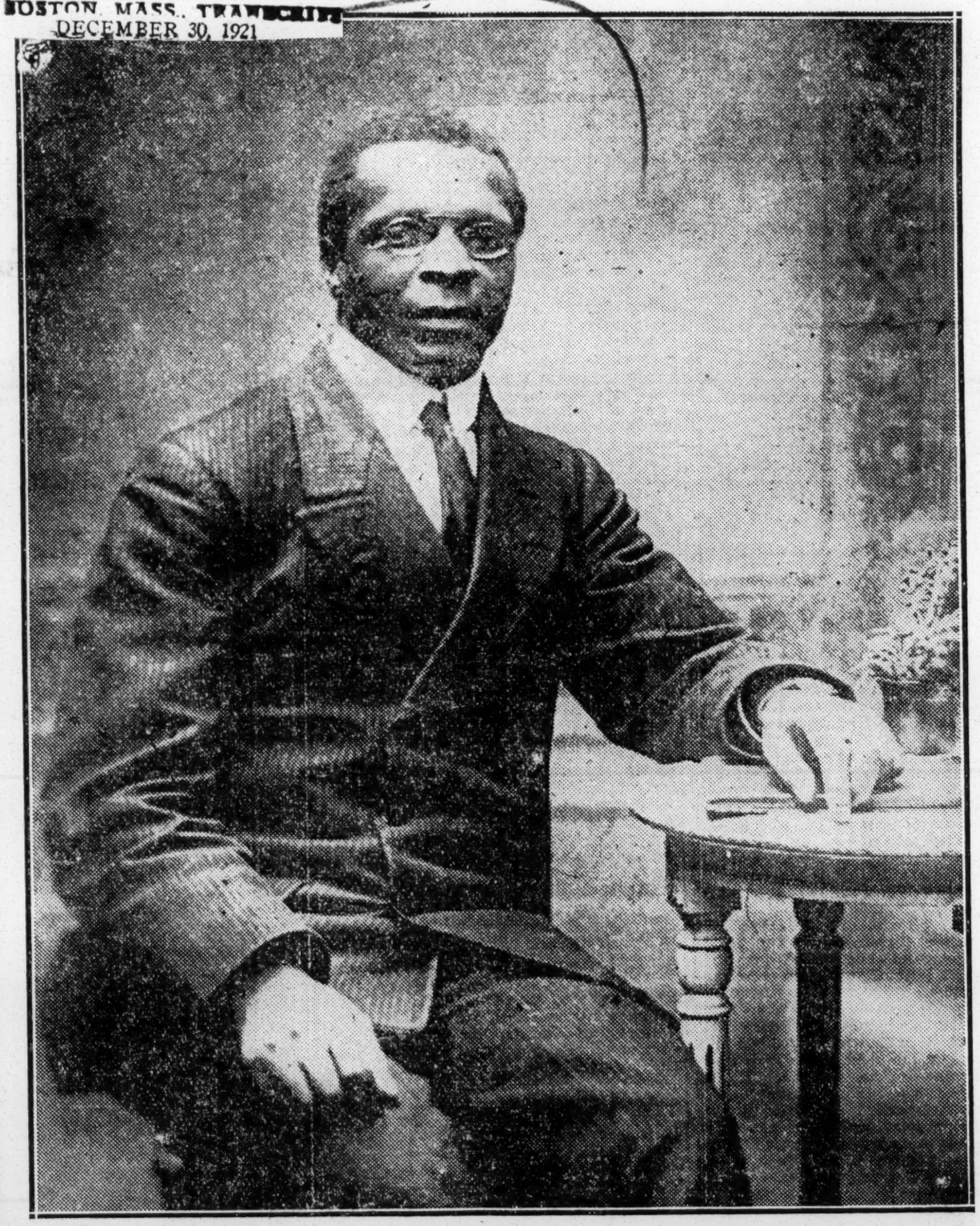
Mr. Houston's marks were the highest ever made by any colored law student in the University. It put him among the leaders in his class. His average, expressed in figures, is 75. Judge Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, who made the highest marks ever given in the Harvard Law School made an average of 89.

E.ducation—1921

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

His Novel on Negroes Wins Prix Goncourt

BOSTON, MASS., TRANSCRIPT
DECEMBER 30, 1921



René Maran (Photo by Underwood & Underwood)

TO a Martinique negro employed in the French colonial service in Central Africa and now at his post near Lake Chad Académie Goncourt has awarded its annual prize for what it considers the most meritorious work published during the year. Ten members of this rival to the Académie Française took part in the voting, and in several ineffective ballots votes were cast for the works of ten different authors. Finally the works in the running were reduced to two, namely, "Batouala," a work by M. René Maran, and "L'Epithalame," by M. Jacques Chardonne, which received five votes each. The president, M. Gustave Geffroy, by his casting vote, awarded the prize to M. Maran. It was announced that during one of the later ballots "La Cavaliere Else," by M. Macorland, received five votes, and "Nocturnes," by M. Georges Inman, four.

The prize winner, René Maran, is a man of color, and the first full-blooded negro to receive literary honor of this kind. He is thirty-four years of age, and was born in Martinique. M. Maran wrote the prize-winning volume while filling a post in the French colonial service in the depths of the Soudan. He now holds an appointment at Fort Archambault, three days' caravan journey from Lake Tchad, where he is engaged in learning Arabic and writing a successor to "Batouala."

Maran's prize-winning novel is a bitter attack on white rule in Africa. He says Europeans have corrupted the simple native, but he does not spare the blacks. He paints in crudest colors the hideous vices of the native masses who think only of sleeping, hunting, eating and women.

Here are a few samples of the railleries of Batoula, a jungle chief, against Europeans:

"Tht whites Only their malignity and knowledge made them terrible. What matter if they be Germans or French? Both play with us like a cat with a mouse, finally devouring us. As we must be killed, why wish for others than the French to kill us? I remember when our people lived peaceably, smoking, eating, drinking, sleeping, loving. Then came the whites. The only useful things they ever brought were absinthe and the bed. They followed us and would impose their customs on us. No more gambling, no more drining, no more dancing, unless we paid. Pay always. Of the money we earned we are only allowed to take a particle. We became taxed flesh. What had we to expect of a race which had no heart?

"As for the white women, we had believed them to be precious matter. As easy to win as black women and more venal, they possessed vices our women had no inkling of. And we were asked to respect them. We are only beasts of burden. Not even that; the whites feed their dogs and horses. We are less than animals, less than the lowest. Slowly they kill us. They treat us as liars, [illegible] deceive no one. If sometimes we embellish the truth it is because the latter is unsatisfactory. They lie as methodically as they breathe; hence their superiority.

"But what does it matter? Only that those woh fail to adapt themselves to civlization disappear. Civilization, you are building your kingdom on corpses. You are no flame, huta furnace. Everything you touch you consume."

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
DECEMBER 15, 1921

A NEGRO'S LITERARY TRIUMPH.

France, not without some reason, calls herself the native land of literary art, and Paris the world's capital of letters. The Prix Goncourt is highly coveted. It means only 5,000 francs in cash, now depreciated, but carries with it a prestige insuring consideration, and a large sale for the work that has won it, and also promising a continued market for future productions of the lucky novelist. This prize for 1921 has just been awarded to a full-blooded Martinique negro, after the hottest competition.

Rene Marin thus recalls Alexandre Dumas, pere, who was a quadroon grandson of a Haytian negress, and Alexandre Dumas, fils, who was an octoroon. He may never reach the heights of either of these romantic artists, but no question of legitimacy will have to be considered by his biographers. He is in the French colonial service. He is at his post near Lake Tchad, in Central Africa. And it was there that he found the atmosphere for "Batouala," his winning volume. Batouala is an African chief to whose land the white men have brought "their magic their inventions, their evil ways." But though the preface is strongly negrophile, the greater part of the book deals with the blacker magic, their inventions, their evil planted; the orgies, the bestialities, the sinister crimes of the native tribes Wherein Rene Marin showed at once tact and truthfulness.

In music, in oratory, in story-telling the negro has something distinctive to contribute to the world, whatever may be said of mathematics. The Latin peoples, more lenient than the Anglo-Saxons to colonial miscegenation, have been logical in keeping open the door of opportunity for the black man to the rewards in fields where he is capable of excelling. In this they are setting a fine example for the United States of America.

N Y C TRIBUNE
DECEMBER 16, 1921

The Goncourt Prize Man

In France the coveted Goncourt prize goes this year to a negro of Martinique, now resident in central Africa, and author of a study of primitive negro psychology. The Academy of [illegible] Daudet, Huysmans and Mirbeau were the first members, writes the name of Rene Marin, of the Sahara and Soudan, on the roll of prize men alongside those of Proust, Duhamel, Malherbe, Barbusse and other leaders in French literature.

It is, of course, no new thing for members of the negro race to win literary and scientific distinction.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Since the days of Phyllis Wheatley and the elder Dumas British and French literature has received many contributions from men and women of African ancestry; and, despite the longer persistence of slavery in America, our own intellectual life has known a goodly company of negroes. Banneker added to astronomical knowledge and assisted in the laying out of the national capital; Aldridge attained an honored place on the European stage when the stage of his own country was barred against him; Frederick Douglass, Blanche K. Bruce and Booker T. Washington served their day and generation well in public and in private life. Many other names will readily occur in addition to those of equal worth borne by men now living.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of M. Marin's achievement is, however, the fact that it is, as already intimated, largely a study of negro psychology in its most primitive and savage forms. Many negro writers have produced—as did Dumas—works bearing no special relation to their own race, unless either histories or pleas for justice. Thus the late George W. Williams wrote probably the best of all histories of the negro race in America.

But the Goncourt prize winner at Lake Tchad, in his African novel "Batouala," gives a realistic disclosure of the intimate life of the uncivilized tribes of the Soudan; doing for the primitive negro what the founder of the prize which he now receives did for the highly sophisticated Parisians.

That in his preface he excoriates white administrators in Africa for their crimes against the blacks, and in the romance itself pillories the blacks for their savageries betokens an impartial and philosophical mind such as more than one white writer on race problems might well imitate.

Negro's Prize-Winning Novel Bitter Attack on White Rule

New York Age
12/31/21

Rene Marin in "Batouala" Says Europeans Corrupted Simple Native, but He Does Not Spare Blacks--Declares His Race is Treated as Animals

(The following copyrighted cable despatch was printed in "The New York World" of Sunday, December 18th, 1921, and it gives an interesting resume of facts concerning Rene Marin, the Negro author from Marrinique Islands, who achieved the highest literary distinction of the year in France by being awarded the Edmond de Goncourt prize as a result of writing the novel "Batouala.")

Paris, France—Few literally events have created such a stir as the winning of the Edmond de Goncourt prize by Rene Marin, the Negro writer, with his novel, "Batouala." Marin himself will probably be the last person in the world to learn of his success, for he is now in the wilds of equatorial Africa, three days' march from Lake Tchad.

In a recent letter Marin told a friend in Paris his only neighbors" are nine white men, who are scattered among the native villages within the vast area under their administration. Hyenas and panthers prowl each night around Marin's lonely hut at Fort Archambault, where he was sent in disgrace recently for his too out-spoken criticism of the white man's methods in the colonies.

Avowedly the apostle of his own race, Marin's book is not the passionate presentation of the cause of the denizens of the Dark Continent, which might be supposed, although he pleads in a vehement preface for kinder treatment of his colored brothers by the French Colonial functionaries. Marin does not flatter these dusky inhabitants of the African brush. On the contrary, he portrays in the crudest colors their hideous vices; the sordid existence of masses who think only of sleeping, hunting eating, and women.

Sincerity Marks Book.

"Batouala" is the story of the love drama of a jungle chief, with all the primitive elements, deceit, jealously intrigue, hate, community to all humanity in every clime, kindled to unbridled ferocity beneath the glare of the African sun. In the book vivid descriptions abound of village orgies, feasts, hunts and native ceremonies in Ubangui. Probably it is his very sincerity that makes Marin's book one which marks an epoch.

In his story of but 20,000 words Marin tells of the Chieftain Batouala's eighth wife, who for long refused to go the way of her seven sisters and accept the embraces of the sixteen-year-old local casanova, Bissibingui. Ultimately, the eighth wife weakens but Batouala arrives and vows vengeance on Bissibingui. This is to be a long planned affair. "The white sees red whereas hate is a long patience; you must put everything at the disposal of your enemy. Give them the best of times."

The particular end chosen for Bissibingui is to be eaten by a panther, but the panther springs on Batouala instead and his eighth wife proceeds to live with Bissibingui many weeks beside the dying chieftain. In his delirium the latter speaks once more his mind against the whites, their lying cruelty, want of logic and hyprocrisy.

Pleads for Brotherhood

There were no whites, no blacks; all are brothers, he says. One should not steal nor beat a neighbor. War and savagery were one. And blacks were compelled to go away to fight the battles of the whites under pain of being hanged.

When in the full blood of health, Batouala always railed at the whites, laughing at their suffering from the heat, mosquitoes, scorpions and flies, their colored spectacles and the baskets on their heads, and he professed disgust at the cadaver odor emanating from their bodies. "The whites! Only their malignity and knowledge made them terrible. What matter if they be Germans or French? Both play with us like a cat with a mouse, finally devouring us. As we must be killed, why wish for others than the French to kill us?

"I remember when our people lived peaceably, smoking, eating, drinking, sleeping, loving. Then came the whites.

"The only useful things they ever brought were absinthe and the bad. They followed us and would impose their customs on us. No more gambling, no more drinking, no more dancing, unless we paid. Pay always.

"Of the money we earned we are only allowed to take a particle. We became taxed flesh. What had we to expect of a race which had no heart? The whites even abandoned the children they had from black women.

White Women Worse Than Black.

"As for white women, we had believed them to be precious matter. As easily to win as black women and more venal, they possessed vices our women had no inkling of. And we were asked to respect them!

"We are only beasts of burden. Not even that; the whites feed their dogs and horses. We are less than animals, less than the lowest. Slowly they kill us.

"They treat us as liars. Our lies deceive no one. If sometimes we embellish the truth it is because the latter is unsatisfactory. They lie as methodically as they breathe; hence their superiority.

Marin's only law is instinct without inhibitions; western morality is unnatural and whites display viciousness shocking to the native. In his preface the author instances a village where the population has sunk from 10,000 to 1,000 in the last seven years. This, he says, is everywhere the case since the whites came, bringing drink and disease and compelling the ease-loving native to toil incessantly.

Civilization Built on Corpses.

"But what does it matter? Only that those who fail to adapt themselves to civilization disappear. Civilization, you are building your kingdoms on corpses. You are no name, but a furnace. Everything you touch you consume."

Marin is now writing a volume entitled, "A Black Looks on the Whites."

His own countrymen, although proud of his success, are unanimous in their disapproval of "Batouala," which, according to the colored Deputy, Diagne, will cause "more than 100,000 white men to form an unfavorable opinion of the colored people whose vices Marin reveals."

Many people in Paris are curious to learn the effect of this colored man's literary triumph on American opinion.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Education — 1921

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Gerald Tyler, Composer, is Given Distinguished Honor

New York Age 11/26/21

Gerald Tyler, supervisor of music at Sumner High School, St. Louis, Mo., has been spoken of in this column as one of the race's most talented and virile music composers. He has recently added to the distinction that is his and proved anew his claim to a high place among musicians without regard to race or color. The citizens of Missouri celebrated the state's centennial by producing during the week of October 11th, an elaborate pageant and drama, "Missouri—One Hundred Years ago"—and the task of writing the musical prologue for this demonstration was entrusted to Mr. Tyler.

In order that he might give of his best in the effort, leave of absence from school duties was granted him and he was given access to the library at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio, where he worked in seclusion for ten days. The result was brought forth in twenty-five pages of manuscript, a composition for orchestra of sixty-five instruments, with vocal quartets and choruses. The Prologue written by Mr. Tyler has been declared to be "one of the greatest pieces of concerted music written in St. Louis in more than a decade." It is a striking fact that "the most important musical features in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of a former slave state" should have been "composed by the son of a former slave."

The "Globe-Democrat," the leading daily in St. Louis, had the following comment on Mr. Tyler's composition:

Tyler's Stirring Music.

"The prologue of the play was read to the accompaniment of Gerald Tyler, supervisor of music in the Sumner High School, who wrote the music to the drama, which even in the sketchy piano outline as presented by the composer gives promise of being among the most sensational features of a work which needs only interpretation by the big orchestra of sixty-five of the leading musicians of St. Louis, already in rehearsal, to make it one of the greatest pieces of concerted music written in St. Louis in more than a decade.

"Tyler vocally indicated the music of the quartets and the choruses, from which it appeared that these contributions, when they are sung with the massed effect which the St. Louis Pageant Choral Society is to produce during the week of October 11th at the Coliseum, will further enrich our local musical literature.

"Tyler has caught the virile spirit of Stevens' properly grandiose poetry, the allegory and the symbolism of the prologue as these inhere in our primitive landscape, defined and hemmed in by two mighty rivers near whose confluence a mighty city was to arise and within those boundaries the first telling strokes for true democracy and the emancipation of the slave were to be wielded."

PROF. GERALD TYLER WINS FAME

Kansas City Mo. Sun. 11/26/21

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18.—The city of St. Louis has celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Missouri to the union with a series of performances of a play, "Missouri," written for the occasion. "Missouri" is part drama and part pageant, with the whole connected, diluted and exalted with music, also specially written.

The music was divided among three composers, the prologue being written by Gerald Tyler, Colored, Assistant Supervisor of Music in the public schools; the epilogue by Frederick Fischer, Acting Conductor of the St Louis Symphony Orchestra; and the incidental music by Noel Poepping, a local bandmaster.

A thousand people, including the Symphony Orchestra, took part in the performance and the audiences crowded the Coliseum.

Mr. Tyler more than justified the exceptional compliment implied in his selection for this difficult and distinguished service, and the press and public have given him unstinted praise.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Education - 1921.

Scholarship and other Distinctions.

BEST BABIES IN BROOKLYN

The Chicago Ill. Whip 10/29/21

In a recent "Better Babies" contest held in Brooklyn these robust young Americans were adjudged "the best babies in Brooklyn." They won honors over scores of other children representing 14 different races.

NEGRO WINS CARNEGIE MEDAL FOR HEROIC RESCUE OF DROWNING COMRADE

N. Y. Negro World 12/10/21

Albert Wolcott, U. N. I. A. Booster, Cheered by Admiral Beatty as He Saves Longshoreman Ernest Williams from Whirpool of Death

Albert Walcott of 131 West 133d street, New York City, is employed by T. Hogan & Sons, stevedores, 120 Broadway. On November 30, just as the White Star liner Adriatic was about to sail, with Admiral Beatty, Britain's naval idol, on board, a heaving line became entangled about the arm of Ernest Williams of 4 West 134th street, and he was dragged overboard.

The propellers of the Adriatic had churned the slip into a veritable whirlpool and Williams, still entangled in the hand line, was being whirled about the vortex. Time and again he was sucked under.

"At once I saw the predicament of the man," recited the medalist to a Negro World reporter, "and without so much as dashing off my coat, I plunged in after him. When I did that I had no thought of coming back again, as the water was equal to a boiling river, and the white linemen ashore, instead of trying to save the man, were only playing with him, until he'd become exhausted and go under. Fortunately, I had no difficulty in getting to him, and I was glad to be able to rescue him, as the men of my race must learn, in the face of danger and obstacles, to undergo sacrifice for the salvation of our race."

As Wolcott untangled the line from Williams' body and swam to him and piloted him to a nearby log, a roar of cheer ran up from the spectators on board the Adriatic. Admiral Beatty was one of those who especially cheered him.

Walcott, who hails from Barbados, was awarded a 14-carat gold medal by his employes, T. Hogan & Son, and will also receive the coveted award of the Carnegie Foundation. Walcott, who has been in America ten years, is married and is the father of a seven-year-old girl.

DOCTOR BRITT RECEIVES SIGNAL HONOR

Chicago Whip 12/17/21

Dr. Walter H. Britt was guest last Friday evening at the Auditorum hotel at luncheon given by Dr. Carl Schwartz, and Dr. Guster Fieck, Professors at The Institute Ophthalmique, Hanover, Germany, at which college Dr. Britt took his post graduate course in 1912.

Dr. Britt was ask by the royal Ophthalmic society, which met conjointly with the Chicago Ophthalmic society, to give a 15 minutes talk on Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Dr. Schwarz in commending his lecture said that his exegesis showed years of experience and careful in the infinitesimals of his training.

After a rising vote he was made a member of the Royal Ophthalmic society which has for its aim to prevent children from blindness of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
DECEMBER 16, 1921

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENTS.

At the recent exposition, entitled "America's Making," one of the exhibits which created much attention and won considerable admiration was the full size statue of a woman representing the "Awakening of Ethiopia." It was designed and made by Mrs. Meta Warwick-Fuller, noted sculptress of Boston, Mass.

Of the thirty-two racial groups represented at the exhibition, which took place at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, none showed greater progress than that which marked the demonstration displayed by the colored citizens of Greater New York.

In addition to the work of art by members of the race, which productions and high-grade workmanship compared favorably with that of any other racial group, the contribution of music in song and composition brought forth the highest commendation.

A chorus of over 500 voices culled from the various churches of Greater New York dispersed songs written by colored men and women and set to music by them. It is conceded by the large number of persons attending the exposition that no feature of the exhibition was more highly and favorably commented upon.

At a meeting of the executive committee in charge of the affair a few evenings ago the disposition of this work of art was discussed.

After much thought on the subject it was finally decided to present it to the Public Library at 135th street, Manhattan.

A fitting programme has been arranged for the occasion, which will take place on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 25, Christmas Day, at which time the presentation will be formally made to the library by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Mrs. M. C. Lawton, president of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs, will tell the colored women's part in "America's Making."

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, will also speak.

An excellent musical programme is being arranged for the occasion.

WASHINGTON GIRL ON HONOR ROLL

Baltimore Md. Afro-American 12/3/21

Boston, Mass., Nov. 23—The honor roll of the sophomore class of Wellesley College, issued last week contains the name of Miss Mary Elizabeth West, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Dr. Charles I. West and a graduate of Dunbar High School.

TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION TO RAISE MEMBERSHIP

Chicago Defender 12/3/21

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The American Technical Association held its bi-monthly meeting Tuesday evening at the Carlton Y. M. C. A. Gordon Jones, president, presided, and outlined an interesting program for the coming year.

The A. T. A. is an organization composed of graduate and undergraduate architects, chemists, chemical, mechanical, electrical, civil and mining engineers. It was founded September, 1920, in Brooklyn, where its present headquarters are now located. The association has members in all parts of the country and they represent all branches of the technical profession. It aims to raise its membership to 500 by July 1, 1922.

FRENCH NEGRO'S NOVEL WINS PRIX GONCOURT

Rene Marin's African Romance, 'Batouala,' Is Adjudged the Book of the Year

N. Y. C. TIMES
DECEMBER 15, 1921

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Prix Goncourt for the best French novel of the year was today awarded to a negro. Its value is 5,000 francs, and it was founded by the Académie Goncourt to commemorate the name and work of the Goncourt brothers. To win it means for an author that his book will be among the best sellers of the year and that he will always command a good public.

This year more books than ever before were submitted for the competition, and the voting today showed how close

it was between half a dozen authors. In the end two competitors, René Marin, who had submitted his book "Batouala," and Jacques Chardonne, with his "L'Epithalame," were tied with five votes each. The ruling of the Academy is that in case of a tie the award shall go to the book for which the President votes, and in this case President Gustave Geffroy had voted for the former.

René Marin is a Martinique negro employed in the French colonial service in Central Africa and now at his post near Lake Tchad. His book, "Batouala," about which there is certain to be a very heated discussion, is a study of an African chief, Batouala, to whose country Europeans have come with their "magic, their wonderful inventions and their evil ways." The book is not polemical, and the author has been careful, as he points out in his preface, to suppress reflections which could be attributed to him and would not fit his characters, for the negroes of Central Africa are not given to reflection.

His own reflections the author expresses in the preface, which is frankly negrophile, and denounces virulently the atrocities committed by French and other European administrators in Africa. The novel, however, tells a curiously different story. Instead of dealing with the evil part the whites play, it shows without pretense the orgies, sinister crimes and almost bestial life of the negro, in which the white never mixes. In that respect it is not a pleasant book, but it is both unusual and written in a very attractive and pointed style, which will commend it to French readers.

N Y C POST
DECEMBER 24, 1921

A Negro on Negro Barbarism

"Batouala," in effect, is an indictment not of the French colonial system, but of the barbarism of the natives themselves. The story of Batouala's jealousy and death is simply a thread which holds together a series of weird pictures of jungle life, of orgies and festivals and hunting expeditions. Bissibingui is the Don Juan of the locality, and the story, such as it is, tells of the love of Batouala's eighth wife, Yassiguindja, for this Lothario of the jungle and the plan of the jealous husband for the destruction of his rival. Unlike the degenerate Europeans, at whom these noble savages gibe, the native does not believe in hastening his vengeance; it is a long drawn out and elaborate pleasure. In this instance the scheme involved the killing of Bissibingui by a panther, but the plan did not work out, for it is the chieftain, Batouala himself, who is torn by a stroke of the beast's paw. Thus, while the chieftain literally rots away from his gangrenous and festering wound, his wife and her lover live in dalliance at his house.

Young Negro Author Wins French Literary Prize

Houston (Tex) Post—
12/15/21

Associated Press Report.

PARIS, Dec. 14—Rene Maran, a young negro author, born on the island of Martinique, French West Indies, was awarded the annual prize of the Goncourt academy for the best French novel of 1921. The novel, entitled "Batouala," deals with negro life in Central Africa, the race question and problems and aspirations of the negroes.

The Goncourt prize is worth only 5000 francs, but it has become one of the most cherished literary awards in France.

Negro's Prize-Winning Novel Bitter Attack on White Rule

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 18, 1921

Rene Maran in "Batouala" Says Europeans Corrupted Simple Native, but He Does Not Spare Blacks—Declares His Race Is Treated As Lowest Animals.

Copyright (New York World) by Press Publishing Company, 1921.

(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

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In a recent letter Maran told a friend in Paris his only neighbors are nine white men, who are scattered among the native villages within the vast area under their administration. Hyenas and panthers prowl each night around Maran's lonely hut at Fort Archambault, where he was sent in disgrace recently for his too out-spoken criticism of the white man's methods in the colonies.

Avowedly the apostle of his own race, Maran's book is not the passionate presentation of the cause of the denizens of the Dark Continent, which might be supposed, although he pleads in a vehement preface for kinder treatment of his colored brothers by the French Colonial functionaries. Maran does not flatter these dusky inhabitantts of the African brush. On the contrary, he portrays in the crudest colors thsir hideous vices; the sordid existence of masses who think only of sleeping, hunting, eating and women.

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Pleads for Brotherhood.

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When in the full bloom of health, Batouala always railed at the whites, laughing at their suffering from the heat, mosquitoes, scorpions and flies, their colored spectacles and the baskets on their heads, and he professed disgust at the cadaver odor emanating from their bodies. "The whites! Only their malignity and knowledge made them terrible. What matter if they be Germans or French? Both play with us like a cat with a mouse, finally devouring us. As we must be killed, why wish for others than the French to kill us?

"I remember when our people lived peaceably, smoking, eating, drinking, sleeping, loving. Then came the whites.

"The only useful things they ever brought were absinthe and the bed. They followed us and would impose their customs on us. No more gambling, no more drinking, no more dancing, unless we paid. Pay always. "Of the money we earned we are only allowed to take a particle. We became taxed flesh. What had we to expect of a race which had no heart? The whites even abandoned the children they had from black women.

White Women Worse Than Black.

"As for white women, we had believed them to be precious matter. As easy to win as black women and more venal, they possessed vices our women had no inkling of. And we were asked to respect them!

"We are only beasts of burden. Not even that; the whites feed their dogs and horses. We are less than animals, less than the lowest. Slowly they kill us.

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Maran's only law is instinct without inhibitions; western morality is unnatural and whites display viciousness shocking to the native. In his preface the author instances a village where the population has sunk from 10,000 to 1,000 in the last seven years. This, he says, is everywhere the case since the whites came, bringing drink and disease and compelling the case-loving native to toil incessantly.

Civilization Built on Corpses.

"But what does it matter? Only that those who fail to adapt themselv to civilization disappear. Civilization, you are building your kingdom on corpses. You are no flame, but a furnace. Everything you touch you consume."

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Many people in Paris are curious to learn the effect of this colored man's literary triumph on American opinion.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
DECEMBER 20, 1921

Editorial Notes

WITH the present depreciation of French currency, the Goncourt literary award of 5000 francs may not represent a great financial prize, but its literary value is still cherished, and will be even more remarked than usual this year since it has been won by a young Negro, René Maran, a native of the island of Martinique, in the French West Indies. There is something of significance in the fact that the "best French novel of 1921" has this young Negro for its author, and perhaps even more significant still is the fact that his book, entitled "Batouala," deals with Negro life in central Africa, the race question, and the problems and aspirations of the Negroes. Africa has long had a great story waiting to be told along these lines. Is this it?

French Negro's Novel Wins Prix Goncourt; Marin's 'Batouala' Voted Best Book of 1921

New York Times — 12/15/21

12/15/21

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

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PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Prix Concourt for the best French novel of the year was today awarded to a negro. Its value is 5,000 francs, and it was founded by the Académie Goncourt to commemorate the name and work of the Goncourt Brothers. To win it means for an author that his book will be among the best sellers of the year, and that he will always command a good public.

This year more books than ever before were submitted for the competition, and the voting today showed how close it was between half a dozen authors. In the end two competitors, René Martin, who had submitted his book "Batouala" and Jacques Chardonne, with his "L'Epithalame" were tied with five votes each. The ruling of the Academy is that in case of a tie the award shall go to the book for which the President votes, and in tis case, President Gustave Geffroy had voted for the former.

René Marin is a Martinique negro employed in the French Colonial Service in Central Africa, and now at his post near Lake Tchad. His book, "Batouala," about which there is certain to be a very heated discussion, is a study of an African chief, Batouala, to whose country Europeans have come with their "Magic, their wonderful inventions and their evil ways." The book is not polemical, and the author has been careful, as he points out in his preface, to suppress reflections which could be attributed to him and would not fit his characters, for the Negroes of Central Africa are not given to reflection. His own reflections, the author expresses in the preface, which is frankly negrophile, and denounces virulently the atrocities committed by French and other European administrators in Africa. The novel, however, tells a curiously different story. Instead of dealing with the evil part the whites play, it shows without pretense the orgies, sinister crimes and almost bestial life of the negro, in which the white never mixes. In that respect it is not a pleasant book, but it is both unusual and written in a very attractive and pointed style, which will commend it to French readers.

Education — 1921.
Scholarship Distinction, etc.

THE PRIZE WINNING PHOTOGRAPH

Chicago Whip 4-2-21

"The Spirit of Transportation." It was this picture, made by K D. Ganaway, 1224 Lake Shore drive, than won first honors at the Wanamaker annual exhib n this month in Philadelphia. Mr. Ganaway, who for seventeen years has been in the ce of Mrs. Edward F. Lawrence, devotes all his spare moments to art photography, find especial inspiration in the common place scenes of the city.

E. F. FRAZIER AWARDED DENMARK SCHOLARSHIP

Edward F. Frazier, a student at the School of Social Work, who has been doing field work at the office of the New York Urban League, has just been awarded a scholarship to the University at Denmark.

Frazier, who is a graduate of Howard and Clark Universities, won the scholarship over a large number of contestants and will sail shortly to begin studies. He will specialize in cooperative organization—studying its growth and development in Europe.

Frazier Going To Denmark

Baltimorean Wins Fellowship To University Of Copenhagen

Afro-American 3-25-21

Mr. Edward F. Frazier, for the past year a research fellow at the New York School of Social Work, has been awarded a fellowship in Sociology and Economics at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, by the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Mr. Frazier received a scholarship from the Baltimore Colored High School to Howard University where he received the degree of A. B. cum laude. After teaching three years he received a scholarship in Sociology at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., where he was graduated A. M. He will make a special study of co-operative enterprise while in Denmark.

He is the son of Mrs. Mary P. Frazier of 523 Bloom street, this city.

Brilliant Student

Chicago Defender 5-7-21

Photo by Daugerre Studio

MISS MARY E. LINK

Among the prominent senior co-eds on the campus of the University of Chicago deserving particular mention for her scholastic attainments, is Miss Mary E. Link. Miss Link hails from Kansas City, Kan., where she graduated from Sumner High school in 1917. A notable record in this institution prefaced her entrance and subsequent achievements in the University of Chicago. She began her collegiate career on the Midway in the fall of 1917, holding an honor entrance scholarship, and so high has been the standard of her class work that she has been awarded the scholarship each succeeding year. She has specialized in English and French. Miss Link has the unusual distinction of winning the Phi Beta Kappa key in three years. This is the more remarkable because the honor is rarely conferred even in four years. She has been the secretary of the local chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority for the past three years. She resides at 5528 Englesid- avenue.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

FREDERICK BOY BEST IN STATE

afro American 5/6/21

Frederick, Md., May 4. — Kermit E. Bruner journeyed to Annapolis last Friday night and defeated the picked speakers of the state in the Annual State Declamation Contest. Youn Bruner is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bruner and local agent for the "AFRO."

HOWARD UNIVERSITY WINS GREAT HONORS

atlanta Independent 5/6/21

Washington, D. C., May 4.—The week of April 25th to April 30th was a notable one in the history of Howard University, academically and athletically speaking. The Howard University debating team, in a discussion of the subject: "Resolved, That the California anti-alien land law should be repealed," won by a unanimous vote from Lincoln University in the debate held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University Campus, Friday, April 29. While winning the debate from Lincoln University, the two teams that debated the same evening at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., and Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., met defeat. Howard's triumph over its ancient enemy, Lincoln, however, proved a consolation to Howard students, Alumni and friends.

On Saturday, April 30th, the Howard University baseball team played against the Virginia Union University team on the Howard University campus before one of the largest crowds that ever attended a baseball game at the university, and won by a score of 4 to 1.

The Howard University Track Team, composed of H. K. Perry, Robert Craft, R. E. Contee and Leo G. Robinson, who were entered in the one-mile college relay in the Penn relay games held on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 29th and 30th, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, won great honors for the university when they finished first over such schools as Rensselaer Polytechnic, Carnegie School of Technology, Hobart College, and Tufts College.

Each of the first three runners for Howard maintained their relative positions. Leo G. Robinson, the last runner for Howard, started out in fifth place, with Rensselaer Polytechnic leading and Carnegie School of Technology, Hobart College, and Tufts College following, respectively. Robinson maintained fifth place until the third turn of the track, when he began to sprint, and gradually eased up until he had caught the leading man for Rensselaer at 50 yards from the finish, whom he led at the finish by a full two yards in the brilliant run which he made in about 50 second flat. A banner was awarded to the university and gold watches and medals to each of the runners.

Of the various teams for the District of Columbia, including Georgetown University, Gallaudet, George Washington University, and a number of the high schools entered in the Penn relay races, Howard University was the only entrant to win.

Negro Educator Highly Honored On 80th Birthday

Washington Tribune 5/6/21

A life consecrated to dissemination of knowledge among people of his race and an incessant, arduous worker for over 50 years in attempting to better and exalt his followers with the hope of thereby helping to solve the strain of the racial problem, is the unique record of Dr. W. H. Crogman, professor of ancient languages at Clark university, who on Thursday celebrated his eightieth birthday.

Special exercises were held at the school attended by the entire student body, scores of alumni, and a gathering of white people from the city. The program consisted of a series of songs, sung by the students, and a feature of the event was the presentation to this noted educator of an envelope from an alumni member, containing $80, a dollar for every year of his life.

It was an impressive scene and the house roared round after round of applause, an impetuous demonstration of esteem in which Dr. Crogman is held.

Remarkably Active.

Despite time's visitation of eighty years upon his snow white head, the professor is still remarkably active and is tireless in his efforts to promote good will among his pupils and the inculcation in their minds of the necessity for cleaner living, coupled with the striving for an ideal which will elevate them to a high plane of intellectual and moral efficiency and make better citizens of them.

Several interesting episodes of his life were brought out at the meeting, which, summed up, point to him as one of America's immortal negro educators ranking in prominence with that greatest of all negro educational leaders, Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Crogman talks freely of his life, and enjoys relating experiences before and subsequent to his entrance into the educational field.

"I was employed in the fall of 1870," he said, "by the Freeman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church and was sent to Claffin university, Orangeburg, S. C., where I taught for three years. Leaving there I came to Atlanta for the first time in 1873, for the purpose of completing my college course in Atlanta university, a school even then known for the excellence and thoroughness of its work as well as for its exceptionally high moral standards. My preparatory work had been taken at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., where I had grown up as a boy.

Came To Clark.

"Graduating from the Atlanta university after three years, I came to Clark university where I have been ever since. In my humble way I have tried to 'rear the tender thought and teach the young idea how to shoot.' No nobler or more responsible work was ever assigned to the lot of man or angel. I say this with deliberation after 51 years in the classroom as student and teacher, and I say it with the hope that many of the young men and women of my race reading these words may possibly be attracted to the teaching profession."

The earlier events of his life are of a romantic character, having their origin in the West Indies, when in 1841 he was born, a British subject. He was never in slavery, and at 12 years of age was left an orphan, being taken in charge by a New England shipmaster. After sailing over the world for a few years, he was brought back to New England and placed in school.

Dallas Express 5/7/21

(Special to the Express)

Prairie View, Texas, May 5.—The initial Inter-scholastic State Meet among Negroes which was held at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, was a remarkable success from every point of view; and especially when it is considered that there was only about two weeks time for preparation. The attendance ran considerably above one hundred delegates. All the leading schools were represented. We hope to have all the public schools participate in this Meet next year. None of the Houston, Galveston or Marshall schools were represented. It is expected that they will take part next year.

The Senior Track Meet was won by the Douglas High School, San Antonio, scoring 68 points against its nearest competitor, Navasota, with 13 points; Beaumont 1; Sour Lake, 7; Taylor, 2. Grant School, San Antonio, took the Jnior Track Meet with 2 points against 18; its closet rival, Beaumont; Sour Lake making 1 points.

San Antonio did not gloat over its victory, but was elated that it aroused such interest and enthusiasm in the meet, thus insuring a fine spirit and a keen interest for the next meet. Fred Douglas High School, Sherman, Texas, captured the Junior and Senior prizes in the declamation contest for boys, W. F. McKinney and James Alexander being the successful contestants; Anderson High School, Austin, carried off the honors in the spelling Bee; Nathaniel Hill proved invincible. Hempstead and Navasota succeeded in taking the lead in the Junior and Senior girl's declamation contest, Miss Aleene Archie and Miss Clara Belle Cole being the victors, Beaumont and Hempstead were winners in the essay contest. Miss Mildred Davis and John Gingles of Hempstead, John McGaffey and Annie V. Moore of Beaumont taking the honors.

The one thing which was altogether pleasing throughout the entire Meet was the friendly spirit of friendly rivalry high class sportsmanship manifested by all the participants. At no time did anybody rise to question a decision of the judges in any of the contests. Dr. E. D. Shurter, chairman of the executive committee of the Inter-scholastic League, who, with Prof. W. J. Kirk, in charge of the Colored division, took occasion to refer to the fine spirit which characterized the meeting, expresses the hope that this exhibition of good will would obtain in all the Meets. Prof. Kirk awarded prizes to the successful contestants in the form of ribbon badges. He informed these persons that the next prizes would be more substantial, possibly, loving cups. Prof. L. W. Rogers, State Supervisor of Negro Schools, spoke on the progress which had been made in the way of recognition by State Department of Education of Negro High Schools in the state, which, under the order and direction of the Department of Education had been classified and standardized. The representation at this meeting from rural communities was not what any of the persons in charge of the Meet desired or expected; and Dr. Shurter requested and urged that efforts be put forth to create greater interest in the rural schools so that next year a larger representation from these schools would be in attendance at the State Meet.

A special feature in connection with this meet was a program for Manual training teachers in the public Colored schools of the state, arranged by Prof. Terrell and conducted by Mr. N. S. Hunsdan, Director of Industrial Education, who delivered an address on the Smith-Hughes Law and its effects and industries. The address was educational and helpful. Prof. Fields, of College Station, also took part in this program and gave the teachers a very strong lcture on the shop management and records. There was a number of Manual Training Teachers in attendance; and little doubt is held that this program put over will have very good effect on these teachers in their respective schools.

Prof. Terrell was successful in getting several of the men from the S. P. shop, who are master mechanics, to be present and address the meeting of Manual Training teachers. The information which these men gave carried weight for the reason that they have made a success in their lives. Most are receiving living wages for their labor, none get less than $192 a month.

Welcome on part of the school was delivered by H. J. Mason, substituting for the Principal, J. G. Osborne, who was called away to the College on urgent business for the school. The address drew attention to some of the needs of the rural schools and emphasize the importance of improving educational conditions among Negroes in the rural communities, if the race is to maintain its standing in the progress of civilization.

An interesting event incident to the Meet was a base ball game between Hempstead and Navasota, playing off a tie which came up from district meet, Hempstead taking the game by score of 7 to 5.

Some of the more prominent visitors who brought representatives to the Meet were, Prof. Anderson, Austin, Texas, former principal of the Prairie View.

Prof. Chariton, Principal, Beaumont High School; Prof. Kirkpatrick, Principal Frederick Douglas High School, Sherman, Texas; Prof. A. J. Kirk, Principal, Waco High School; Prof. O. L. Price, Taylor; Prof. A. K. Watkins, Sour Lake; R. T. Tatum, Beaumont; J. M. Stevenson, Hempstead; E. Jones, Principal, Navasota; Miss Annie Belle Isaacs Estelle, Brenham; Miss Irene O. York, Chapel Hill; Mrs. F. Pierson, Brookshire; T. L. Holley and I. K. Edmonds, San Antonio; Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Beaumont. This list does not include those who came for the Manual Training program.

Following are the names of persons who took honors in one or the other contests at this Meet: D. Mitchell, E. Lester, C. W. Griggs, Clara Cole, O. James, E. Williams, Israel Wicks, San Antonio; Willie Clark, W. C. Jones, Navasota; L. Folse, Annie V. Moore, John McGuffrey, Wm. Red, Ceciola Bastin, Octavia Miller, C. C. Campbell, Beaumont; Wm. Frank, Wm. Jackson, Willie Pollard, Sour Lake; W. F. McKinney, James Alexander, Sherman; Aleene Archie, John Gingles, Hempstead; Nathaniel Hill, Leon Lewis, Olive Durden, Austin.

56% Of Its Medical School Graduates Failed State Board Last Year

Afro-American 5/13/21

In a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association statistics of the results of examinations by State Medical Board during 1920 were given, along with the percentage of graduates from each medical school in the country that passed the same.

There are only two distinctive medical schools for the education of colored physicians—Howard, which is in Class A, and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, which yet ranks in Class B.

According to figures, only one Howard graduate took the examination before the National Medical Board in 1920, and he failed. This board is composed of the surgeons-in-chief of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service, one member from each of these departments, three from State Boards and six chosen at large.

Out of 39 Howard graduates who took the exams of various State Boards during the last year 12 failed. Eight of these were graduated in 1920, six of whom passed.

Of graduates prior to 1915 who took the tests, 62.5 per cent failed.

Meharry had 129 graduates various years to take the examinations, only 70, or 44.4 per cent passed. Of graduates between 1916 and 1920, there were 29 failures out of 90 entrants. There were 39 graduates prior to 1916 who took the tests, only 9, or 23 per cent, passing.

In tests before the National Medical Board Vanderbilt University, Bellevue Hospital, New York, and George Washington University were among the schools that did not make any better showing than Howard. Only 50 per cent of the entrants from the University of Virginia passed.

Some of those who passed the examinations are graduates from Northern and Western white colleges and their racial identity does not appear.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Scholarship Distinction, etc.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
JUNE 11, 1921

Unusual Operation Brings Warm Praise To Interne at Grady

Authorities at Grady hospital are complimenting Dr. W. W. Harvey, a graduate of the Atlanta Medical college, who has just completed service as an interne at the hospital, for what is considered one of the most remarkable feats in surgery ever accomplished in the history of the institution.

T. J. Wilburn, a negro, was stabbed through the heart with an ice pick by another negro Thursday afternoon. The victim was rushed to the emergency clinic at Grady hospital, and he was put at once on the operating table.

Dr. Harvey opened up the negro's chest and sewed up a hole in the front of his heart thus checking the flow of blood so that he lived for more than an hour.

It was afterwards found that the ice pick had penetrated all the way through the heart, and the leakage from the hole in the back of the heart caused his death. The belief was expressed that if it had not been for the other opening it would have been possible to have saved the man's life.

Dr. Harvey has been one of the most popular internes at Grady hospital, and his associates are congratulating him on his operation, performed on the eve of taking up private practice.

PATERSON, N. J., CAPITAL
JULY 18, 1921

Unusual Record Made By Colored Girl.

An uncommon feature of Smith college commencement this year was the awarding of the degrees of bachelor and master of arts to a young colored girl graduate, Eunice Hunton, of Brooklyn, N Y. She was the only one in the class of 500 to receive the two degrees and is reported to be the only one in the history of the college to have made the two in a four years' course. Miss Hunton won extra honors as well and has been during the year one of the directors of the inter-collegiate debates. She was also appointed on the reception committee of the college to Madame Curie on her recent visit. Her background is rather notable, her father having been an international secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and her mother having served as the first colored national secretary of the Y. W. C. A. also having been one of the hree colored women sent to France in war service.

BATTEY WINS HONORS AT PHOTOGRAPHIC MEET

New York Age July 23 1921

Cornelius M. Battey, head of the photograhpic division of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is in New York City for a few days after attending the annual session of the Photographers' Association of America which met at Buffalo, N. Y. July 17-23.

Mr. Battey, who was the only race photographer in attendance, submitted five photographic studies for admission to the association gallery and four were accepted and hung.

Photographers of distinction from various sections of the country to the number of about fifteen hundred were in attendance upon this session, and photographic exhibits were made from Great Britain and Germany, in addition to the exhibits coming from studios of the members.

Mr. Battey states that his plans for development of the work at Tuskegee Institute contemplates the addition of a moving picture outfit, and this is to be the forerunner of a series of racial development pictures which will be given to the public through the ordmary commercial outlets. He hopes in this way to present directly to the world the race's story in pictures, and at the same time develop the commercial possibilities of the venture.

MARYLAND ACADEMY HONORS ITS CURATOR

The Afro American Phila Pa July 30 1921

Rev. John Widgeon Given Diploma On Anniversary Last Sunday

KOWN AS EXPERT

Scientists Regarded Hi mAs Authority On Maryland Flora And Fauna.

As a token of the high estimate which leading spirits in the Maryland Academy of Sciences have for the scientific accomplishments of Rev. John W. Widgeon, the venerable caretaker at the Academy, as well as for his many contributions to the exhibits of fauna and flora at the Academy, he was presented a diploma setting for their regard.

The presentation took place at the First Baptist Church, Fairfield, last Sunday afternoon, and was in connection with his fourteenth anniversary celebration as pastor of the church.

Dr. Francis Nicholas White, the dean of the Academy, made the presentation address, lauding the scientific achievements and his many contributions to the exhits of the Academy during he last forty years. Rev. D. G. Mack and Rev. R. T. Winn were among those making congratulatory addresss. Dr. A. B. Bibbins, president of the Academy, was among those seated on the platform.

The diploma states that it is a reward for 'his example in honorable life and his years of service to science through his labors for the Academy, and "expression for this ac of service a vote of honor is extended by Academy."

The diploma is signed by Dr. Bibbins, president; Dr. White, dean and Edward Stabler, secretary of the Academy.

Rev. Widgeon, now pass his 71st birthday and a member of the academy, has been on many scientific expeditions, and s regarded as an authority on the fauna and flora of Maryland, as well as its geological formaton. He has also been on severa expeditions to the West Indies. The first geological exhibit at Johns Hopkins University was collected by him. Students from all parts of the world have consulted him.

Rev. W. J. Winston, of Wayland Baptst Church, preached in the morning and Rev. A. D. Jackson, of Washington, at the closing of the anniversary exercises in the evening.

WIN COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Two of our group [illegible] of high school pupils announced by the State Department of Education, August 22, as having won college scholarships. They are Marjorie E. Parsons of 438 Madison street, who attended Girls' High school, and Jerome S. Peterson, 380 Monroe street, who attended Boys' High school.

Chicago Defender 9/24/21

Africans Give First Money to Help Indians

New York, Sept. 2.—Researches into the records of the Episcopal Missionary Society, whose centennial anniversary will be celebrated this year, reveal the fact that the first money given for the Christianization of the Indians in America was contributed by West Africans who had been converted. Seventy dollars was the amount. It started the work of the Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, missionary bishop of the Episcopal church in Minnesota, and known in church annals as "The Apostle to the Indians."

As the story goes, Bishop Whipple, shortly after his consecration as missionary bishop, was approached by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, a missionary of the society at Cape Palmas, Liberia. The latter is reported to have said:

"My brother, before I left Africa, our Christian black men gave me $70 to carry the gospel to heathens in America. I give it to you for Indian missions."

According to Bishop Whipple that was the first gift he received for the missions and was a phophecy of success.

Makes Brilliant Record

Chicago Defender Sept 17

Among the woman members of the Race who this year have achieved the signal distinction of earning a degree as a doctor of philosophy, none has a more brilliant record to her credit than Miss Georgiana R. Simpson, 1835 Evans avenue. Her career scintillates with sparkling sucesses in the realm of educational attainment. Her training has not been limited to the schools of this country, but has included extensive courses in the best universities of France and Germany.

MISS GEORGIANA SIMPSON

Miss Simpson was born in Washington, D. C. There she received her early education, graduating successively from the public, high and normal schools. Her life in the Miner normal school was especially influenced by the fine character of its principal at that time, the late Miss Lucy E. Moten. The thorough preparedness of Miss Moten, coupled with the encouragement which she always gave the desire for education among her pupils, inspired Miss Simpson to not neglect her own training in any detail.

It was this idea which caused her to go to Germany. In that country she entered the Wahrendorf Hohe r ctochterschule at Rostock. This famous institution was the home of many of the leading figures of scholastic Germany. The same honors which had attended Miss Simpson during her courses in American schools was not lacking in this foreign country and as soon as it was known that she was prepared to return to America she was offered a position as instructor in German at the M street high school in Washington.

While she was teaching there Miss Simpson spent several summers in study at the University of Chicago. From there she received her A. B. degree in 1911. The following three summers she joined that large army of American teachers which went to France in the days before the war to imbibe of that country's happy spirit while pursuing special studies.

The war caught her there. For a month and a half she lived as a sort of civil prisoner in the war zone until finally she escaped and came to America with other refugees.

Since that time she resumed her work at the University of Chicago. In the past two years she earned the degree of A. M. in Germanic philology (June, 1920) and her Ph. D. cum laude in Germanic literature (June, 1921) She is the first woman of her Race to be thus honored in America.

A UNIQUE NEGRO

Negro World New York 9/3/21

Mr. Arthur A. Schomburg of 105 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn, New York, has lived, for many years, the secretary of the Negro Society for Historical Research, of which Mr. John Edward Bruce is the president. This society was organized to collect and preserve the memorials of Negro achievement, and to diffuse among the descendants of the Africans in this land of their dispersion some knowledge of their nobler past. He is also the grand secretary of the Prince Hall body of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of this State, and, in that capacity, is known by thousands of people all over the United States.

But it is in the character of a book collector that Arthur Schomburg deserves to be best known and remembered by the people of his race. He has traveled all over the country, seeking and buying books; while in Europe, also, his name is known to English, French, German, Dutch, Danish and Spanish booksellers. As a consequence, his collection of books dealing with the Negro is the greatest in the United States. It is not a haphazard jumble of odds and ends, but a compact, systematic and well-ordered engine of research.

And Schomburg knows his books! I pride myself on knowing something of Negro history and literature and of the books treating of those subjects; but I unhesitatingly declare that Schomburg's knowledge on these points must be at least eight or ten times as extensive as my own. Many a serviceable lead have I had from him on special points of African archaeology, West Indian and American history and biography. And yet he is emphatically not a bookish recluse, but a well-rounded personality, a man of the world, and what we in America call "a regular feller." Despite his German-sounding name, his native language is Spanish, and he still speaks English with something of a Spanish intonation, although he is equally at home in both languages. For sheer erudition on Negro history and literature he is unrivalled, and I have often wished that he would take the time to write a book on Negro history. But on this matter he is like the late Lord Acton who planned the great Cambridge Modern History. The great English scholar had more learning than any of his ponderous German compeers; yet he was always too busy pursuing knowledge to turn out a single volume worthy of his great powers, and the only memorial which he left in his own line consists, as far as I know, of two volumes of historical essays.

So far, Mr. Schomburg has only given us a few occasional papers, an ably edited edition of Phyllis Wheatley's poems and a splendid pamphlet on 'Racial Integrity: A Plea for the Estab lishment of a Chair of Negro History in Our Schools and Colleges." In this little brochure he packs more precise information about the great Negroes of the past than can be found in many a large and learned tome. It ranges from Aesop to Crispus Attucks, and takes in Negroes of Europe, Africa, America and the West Indies. Savants, philosophers, divines, poets, warriors and educators—their names and achievements are unrolled in dazzling succession, furnishing knowledge and inspiration to the Negro of today, if he would only read and learn. This little book is still in print, I believe, and could be obtained from Mr. Schomburg for a nominal sum.

And if Schomburg would but write as he reads when the sun of the New Negro shall be shining in the zenith of its glory yet to come, his name would be hailed with acclaim as that of the first great historiographer of the Africans of the dispersion.

Chicago Girl Is a Full-Fledged Aviatrix Now

The Chicago Defender 10/1/21

MISS BESSIE COLEMAN

Following a ten months' course of instruction in aviation at a French school, Miss Bessie Coleman, 24, a popular Chicago girl, arrived in the United States Sunday aboard the Manchuria of the American line. She has with her credentials from foreign aviators, certifying that she is a finished aviatrix.

In November, 1920, Miss Coleman went to Du Crotoy, Somme, France, where the Condrau School of Aviation is located. Here she completed a ten months' course in expert flying, involving such features as tail-spins, banking and

FRANCE AWARDS MEDAL TO NEGRO WOMAN

The Birmingham Reporter 10/1/21

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Newport, R. I., Oct. 1.—The Reconnaisance Francaise, a bronze medal, has been awarded by the French government to Dr. Harriet A. Rice, a colored woman, for her services in French military hospitals during the war. The medal reached her through the French embassy at Washington. She is a graduate of Wellesley College and of the Woman's Medical College in New York. This distinction demonstrates the magnificent French spirit of awarding all on merit alone.

NEW YORK HERALD
SEPTEMBER 24, 1921

FORDHAM LAW SCHOOL HAS FIRST NEGRO GIRL

She Was Trained in South to Teach the Deaf.

Fordham University Law School, which holds its sessions in the Woolworth Building, registered this week the first negress student. She is Miss Ruth W. Whaley of Goldsboro, N. C., a graduate of Livingstone College at Salisbury, N. C., one of the oldest negro coeducational institutions in this country. Miss Whaley, who lives at 267 West 138th street, was elected after she received her Livingstone diploma to teach at a deaf school in Raleigh, N. C.

She took special training at the North Carolina State School for the Deaf. While attending Livingstone College she was awarded a medal for argumentation and debating. This success inspired her to study law. She expects to specialize in domestic relations and to undertake sociological research work. Her parents are both teachers.

GREAT TRIBUTE PAID TO DUNBAR GRADUATES

Washington Eagle 9/24/21

Miss Esther S. Butler, graduate of Dunbar High School of the 1916 class, has been sought and accepted a position as instructor of French at the New Orleans College, New Orleans, La.

Miss Butler completed her academic course in three and one-half years, with an average of 96.8 per cent, after which she attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which, because of her scholarly attainments, personal letters of commendations were forwarded to our present assistant superintendent of District of Columbia Schools, Mr. Garnett Wilkinson. 1920 was her graduation year from U. of P. Here she also completed her four-year course in three and one-half years. Her specialty was French.

Miss Butler's residence here was 1209 S Street Northwest. It is the wish and hearty desire of her many friends that good fortune follow her, and that the Southland may open the path to many more victories.

JOHN H. PRIDE IS HIGH GUN IN TRAP SHOOTING

The New York Age 9/24/21

Elizabeth, N. J.—John H. Pride, the painter, of 1126 North Avenue, again demonstrated his ability as a marksman when he won the fifty target merchandise event on the Meadow Lane traps of the Duane Gun Club. Mr. Pride broke 49 clay birds of a possible fifty, two competitors tying for second honors with forty-seven.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Pride won first prize in a 100-target match, breaking ninety-seven birds in competition with the best shots in Union county.

In another contest on Labor Day, shooting at twenty-five targets from the 19-yard line, Pride was third with nineteen.

BOSTON MASS. GLOBE
SEPTEMBER 27, 1921

COLLEGES MAY BENEFIT BY ADMITTING RACE GROUPS

The following is a list of colored students who figured at the last Harvard commencement:

Edwin B. Jourdain Jr, Massachusetts, A. B., "with distinction in history." Edward O. Gourdin, A. B., "noted athlete." William L. Hanesbury, "receives the degree of B. S. at the mid-year for honorable service in the field." Awarded a fellowship in anthropology for next year. Benjamin T. Johnson, M. B. A (master of business administration) Norris B. Herndon, M. B. A.

The great city of Boston is not far from Cambridge. This may explain why negroes figure more at Harvard than at Yale, where they are almost negligible. It is regrettable, too, that foreign students do not come to New Haven in larger delegations. Despite Yale's prior and superior claims, it has been some years since Yale has had 20 Chinese students; yet Cornell, Michigan and Columbia report from 50 to double that number. In view of the crucial importance of foreign relations, a university that is not keen in this decade to have close touch with the potent Nations of the world is forgetting a big part of its business.

Influence and power lie in having a campus informed as to world movements and sympathetic with them. The abolition of race prejudice is one of the urgent duties of the hour; to have the body of Yale free from it—and association with race groups promotes a catholic attitude—is a National contribution. Especially should a university welcome and encourage American negroes of cultivation and ambition. There are 12,000,000 of these people in the United States—detached from the whites, race-conscious, restless, deprived of trained leadership. Without just and reasonable interpreters of white sentiment to the mass of negroes, what must be the outcome in the next 30 years?—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Miss Bessie Coleman Walked Nine Miles Each Day While Studying Aviation

Chicago Defender 10/8/21

Miss Bessie Coleman, 4333 Indiana avenue, the only feminine aviatrix of the Race in the world, arrived in Chicago Saturday direct from France where she has just completed a ten months' course in aviating.

Miss Coleman was seen by a Defender reporter at her home. When asked why she took up the game of flying, she said:

"Well, because I knew we had no aviators, neither men nor women, and I knew the Race needed to be represented along this most important line, so I thought it my duty to risk my life to learn aviating and to encourage flying among men and women of the Race who are so far behind the white men in this special line. I made up my mind to try; I tried and was successful.

Not Satisfied Yet

"But I shall never be satisfied until we have men of the Race who can fly. Do you know you have never lived until you have flown? Of course it takes one with courage, nerve and ambition to fly. And, too, age and health are to be given great consideration. But I am thankful to know we have men who are physically fit: now what is needed is men who are not afraid to dare death."

Miss Coleman paused a moment and with a charming smile she continued: "I first went to Paris and decided on the school. But the first to which I applied would not take women because two women had lost their lives at the game, so I went to another school in the Somme Crotoy, the city where Joan of Arc was held prisoner by the English. There I finished my course, took examination and passed; then afterwards I still kept flying to perfect myself. Later, I left the school in the Somme and attended another in Paris where I had lessons under an 'ace' who had brought down thirty-one German planes during the world war. Here I decided on my plane, which is a Neuport de Chasse, 130 horse-power, and with which I shall give exhibition flights in America and other countries."

Japs Buy From France

When asked how did the darker races of China and Japan compare with the races of other countries in aviating, Miss Coleman replied: "Japan is greatly interested in the air. She is buying planes from England and France. China also is doing her bit in this direction, but both countries are far behind the others.

"I saw France's fine Goliath airplanes, the largest built in the House of Faurman, equipped with two Samson motors, which carry fourteen people. They are not built as passenger carrying planes; they are fitted out as fighting planes. Only people who are flyers are permitted to see them. Flying is as popular in Europe as automobiling is in America. Kings own their private planes just as our President owns his car."

Education - 1921.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Risks Life To Rescue Nine in Fire

chicago-Whips 5/21/21

Los Angeles, Cal., May 20.—Crashing through the rear door of a burning residence and saving the lives of nine persons constituted part of the day's work of Policeman Phillip Bomar, officer of the Boyle Heights division, here last Friday.

Officer Bomar was walking his beat when he saw smoke oozing from a rear window of the residence of Frank P. Samarin, 424½ South Gless street. It was about 1 o'clock. He sounded an alarm and dashed back to the house. With huge shoulders he smashed in the rear door. Everybody was asleep, unaware that their home was afire. Bomar made his way through the dense black smoke and three generations of the Samarin family were brought to safety.

Firemen who put out the blaze declared that if Bomar had arrived any later several members of the family at least would have been burned to death. The officer received loud praise from the citizens in the neighborhood for his courageous act. He has an excellent police record and has been a member of the force for several years.

MILLARD OLDHAM.

Hero of Oil Mill Explosion and Fire at Scranton, Pa.

Millard Oldham, Negro Truck Driver, Hero in Fire Rescues

Saves Girl in Oil Mill Explosion and is Injured in Vain Attempt to Extricate Boy and Girl Pinned Under Debris

new york age 5/24/21

(Special to The New York Age)

Scranton, Pa.—Four lives were lost following the explosion and ire which destroyed the Diamond Oil and Paint Company plant, nd that the casualty list was not longer, was due to the heroic efforts of Millard Oldham, 32, a young Negro truck driver employed by Swift & Co., living in the 300 block of Madison avenue.

Oldham, on his truck, was nearing he oil plant on Seventh street when the explosion occurred, the force of which bounced him up from the seat and knocked his hands off the steering wheel. Realizing that trouble was ahead he ran his truck to the curb and got busy. The first person saw was Miss Jennie McGee who was crying for help. Oldham picked her up and took her out from the danger zone. Relieved of care of Miss McGee, the colored man went back into the mill.

William F. McGee, Jr., son of the plant manager, was caught under bricks and boards, but when Oldham started to work getting him out, young McGee pointed to a girl, Miss Nora Cummings, pinned under debris a few feet away, and said, "Never mind about me. Get Nan out first." All that could be seen of the girl was her head and shoulders, and her face was covered with dirt. Oldham wiped her face and found her forehead and mouth plastered with blood. He pulled a heavy beam from her back and she got her arms free.

Second Explosion Caught Oldham.

"'Please get me out,' she said. While I was digging away at her the boy kept tugging at my aukle and leg trying to pull himself out. He kept telling me to work fast and get the girl out. There was some one else crying for help, too, but couldn't see them.'

Then Oldham paused in his story and then went on.

"It was hard then, boy," he said to the reported. "I had that girl cleared almost to her wais and was going to grab her under the arms and give one hard pull when some oil or something blew up and shot the flame right at us. I bent low and turned my back so as not to get burned and then something tumbled me over and I had to crawl out.

Piteous Final Pleas.

"The girl said: 'Please, mister, take me out' and the boy said 'Don't let us burn up. It's getting hot. Get Nan out."

"But I couldn't get back again," said Oldham. It was like a furnace and I had no chance. If my helper, Joe Lannon, had been on the truck with me yesterday I think we could have pulled the boy and girl out. It was hard to see that game boy and girl dying, but no power on earth could have saved them after that second blowup and that big flame."

Then Oldham, whose skin is not very dark stopped on Spruce street when a husky truck driver got down off a flat truck and shook his hand.

"How's the hero, Millard?" asked the other driver.

"I'm no hero," answered the hero. "I just helped as best I could, but there's nothing great about that."

Oldham was Injured.

Oldham received injuries which were painful, though not serious, his hands being badly cut and bruised and his left hip being hurt. After his heroic effort, he mounted his truck and drove back to the Swift plant and wanted to work the day out. The Swift manager, however, would not permit him to do so, but after seeing that he received medical attention, sent him home to rest.

"I like to keep on working, but the boys out at Swift's are all good to me and say I have to rest. They took me home yesterday. They're all good fellows I work with," said Oldham.

And then a friend of the hero's came along, shook hands with Oldham and started pouring out words of praise for the truck driver as the reporter left.

World's Champion Bricklayer is John W. Martin, a Negro

He Lives at Grafton, W. Va., and Laid 42,000 Bricks in Eight Hours, Handling a Total Weight of Two Hundred Tons

New York Age. 5-28-21

(Special to The New York Age).

Grafton, W. Va.—West Virginia, which gave America her first brick street pavement, now claims to have the world's champion paving brick layer. He is John W. Martin, a Negro 34 years old, of medium height, and weighing about 130 ibs. He has had 13 years experience.

On the Prunytown Pike, near Grafton W. Va., under the supervision of J. A. Sincel, Taylor county road engineer, this man has consistently made the following records. He laid 600 lineal ft. of 16 ft. brick road in 8 hours. In doing this he placed 42,000 bricks weighing 10½ ibs each, or a total of 200 tons. He was served by twenty-two industrial School inmates, carrying brick, and eight laborers placing brick on carrying boards.

On Armistice Day, working on a street in Grafton and limited by lack of sufficient carriers, he placed 15,000 bricks in 2 hours and 40 minutes. He can at any time place 90 bricks in 30 seconds.

So great has become the grip of his hand that he can lift a stack of nine bricks weighing 94 ibs., by grasping the lowermost brick of the stack.

The statements here made are vouched for by W. S. Downs of the State Highway Commission, and B. E. Gray, Federal Highway Engineer. Does any contractor know of a better record?

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JULY 4 1921

HERO MEDAL FOR NEGRO.

Saved 26 Lives in Pueblo Flood, Claim.

May Get Carnegie Decoration.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Officials of the Chamber of Commerce today announced they would request a Carnegie hero medal for Robert J. Taylor, negro Pullman porter, who is said to have saved 26 lives when Missouri Pacific train No. 14 was overturned in the Pueblo flood June 2.

An investigation revealed the story told by Taylor was correct, it was stated. Taylor, according to his story, climbed atop the overturned train and, seizing a scantling, broke the windows. The passengers emerged through the windows and Taylor assisted them on logs which carried them to safety.

N Y C TIMES
OCTOBER 23, 1921

Negroes Become Eagles.

Samuel Jordan and Carl Robinson, two negro members of Louisville, have just achieved the highest rank, that of Eagle Scout. They are the first negro lads to reach that rank in Louisville. It is claimed they are the first of their race south of Mason and Dixon's line to wear the eagle badge.

MAIL CARRIER HONORED BY WHITE CO-WORKERS

Chicago Defender 7/23/21

Greenville, S. C., July 21—E. B. Holloway, letter carrier in the Greenville postoffice for thirty-five years, has been honored by the local branch No. 439 of the National Association of Letter carriers, who have elected him their delegate to the twenty-third national convention of the organization in St. Louis, September 5-10. He is the only letter carrier of his race in the local office. Holloway began service on April 1, 1890, under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison.

Harvard University.-
Edwin B. Jourdain, Jr., Massachusetts A.B. With the distinction in history.
Radcliffe College.-
Miss Louise A. Cook, A.B.
Miss Eva Dykes, Ph.D.
---The Crisis July 1921. P.105

University of Pennsylvania--
Miss Sadie Tanner Mossell, Ph.D., Arthur H. Fauset, A.B.,
Miss Pauline A. Young, B.S.
---The Crisis. July 1921. p.106.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL
Christian Recorder 6/9/21

On last Friday at 3 o'clock, in the office of the Mayor of Philadelphia, the committee of one hundred accepted the charter of incorporation and automatically became the Philadelphia Sesqui Centennial Celebration Association. This association will submit in 1926 an International Exposition for the purpose of celebrating the 150th year of the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence. It will proceed in organization at once for the purpose of bringing together all of the 48 state of the United States, and the different countries on the globe which will be invited to bring evidences of their progress in science, religion, education, history, agriculture and other avenues of life, in order to bring together the people into a harmonious understanding and to hasten

(OVER)

(From Over)

...ne coming of universal peace. The honorary chairman is the Honorable John Wanamaker, the only surviving member of the Centennial Exposition which was held in 1876. Mayor J. Hampton Moore is the president of the organization; Mr. Thomas Robbins, secretary, and Mr. J. H. Mason, President of the Commerical Trust Company, is the treasurer. It is estimated that it will take something like $75,000,000 to fully run this exposition. The State of Pennsylvania has started with a small appropriation and the City of Philadelphia has done the same. Subscriptions will be called for from the citizens in general and an appropriation will be asked of the United States Congress, with additional appropriations from city and state. The exposition is five years off and every effort possible will be made to make it the greatest in the history of the world, and to make it not only of great material benefit to the world, but of a more lasting spiritual benefit in order that the interest of humanity may be forwarded and the brotherhood of man may be more nearly attained. "Philadelphia maneta" will be extended to the world.

One of the unusual things at this exposition is the fact that there are three colored men among the one hundred incorporators of the Sesqui Centennial Exposition. This is the first time in the history of our country that our race has been represented in the organization of one of the great expositions, and this is due entirely to the graciousness of our splendid mayor, who is giving more real opportunity to our people than any mayor in a quarter of a century.

Membership in the Sesqui Centennial is ten dollars. By this method it is hoped that the co-operation of millions of people may be secured, and that the exposition, while held in this city, may indeed be the expression of the American people as a whole. Among the millions who take part it is our hope, that the Negroes of America will join heartily. We feel sure that the members of our great church will measure up to this opportunity.

CARNEGIE HERO AWARD ASKED FO[illegible]UIS COLORED [illegible]MAN

St. Louis Cou...

Robert J. Taylor, Pullman ... At Pueblo ... Flood. Broke Window... gers From ... Traps When Train Tur... And Dan... gerous Deeds Credit... st Heroic. Is Presented With $500

Officers of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce are preparing to present evidence in an effort to obtain a Carnegie Hero medal for Robert J. Taylor of 711 N. Newstead, Colored Pullman porter, who saved 26 lives when his train overturned in the Pueblo, Colo.) flood of June 3. The story of his rescue work has been verified by his superiors and the company officials concur in the effort to obtain the medal. The company presented $500 for his work.

The Chamber of Commerce wrote Mr. Taylor congratulating him for his heroism and devotion to duty saying that work of this sort should not be permitted to pass unnoticed. A copy of the letter was sent to the Carnegie Foundation with a request for the award which will carry with it a money grant, the amount depending on the degree of the award. There are four classes of Carnegie medals. The matter was brought to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce by Pueblo business men who came here to give thanks for relief from St. Louis.

Mr. Taylor left St. Louis in charge of the Pullman car "Florimel" on a Missouri Pacific train at 10:10 p. m., June 3 and that evening he started back on the same car on Missouri Pacific train No. 14. Not far from the station the train was overturned. He saved the lives of the five passengers in his car and of 21 others on the train. Floating lumber was seized by the passengers.

Engineer Drowned

No lumber was near the locomotive, so the engineer and the Santa Fe pilot were drowned. It could not be learned if the fireman also lost his life. The train conductor was drowned and R. H. Cowan of Kansas City, Pullman conductor was drowned as he tried to escape from his car. The Pullman Co., presented Cowan's widow with $500. The train consisted only of locomotive, baggage car, smoker, chair car and the "Florimel." It is not know if any of the passengers were St. Louisans.

Mr. Taylor returned to St. Louis and related his story to Superintendent A. V. Burr of the Pullman Co., who wrote it out as an official report, mostly in the porter's own language. This report, in part, was as follows:

Taylor's Story

"It was not raining when we were due to leave Pueblo union station at 8:05 p. m., but information was given out that a dam had broken and that there were four feet of water coming down the canyon. Before we were due to leave the water was running over the Missouri Pacific bridge and arrangements were made for us to detour by way of the Santa Fe. The Santa Fe pilot was late and we left at 8:20. By the time we reached the Santa Fe bridge which is about four blocks from the station, the water was running over it and it was not considered safe to cross.

Moved Train to Highest Point

"It was decided to back up to the station and they did so. We were practically in the station when the water was discovered coming through the yard, and it was thought best to move the train to the highest possible point, which was the approach to the Santa Fe bridge. The front cars then stood on the highest ground and the sleeper on the lowest.

"There were four men and a woman on the sleeper, occupying lower berths. One man and his wife and another man retired before we left the station. About 9 o'clock the water reached the trucks of the sleeper and I called the passengers. As the water kept rising and finally came into the end door , it was decided to have all the passengers moved into the coach, which stood on higher ground. They all went to the smoker

"All baggage was removed from the sleeper and it was only a short time before the water was flowing through that car. Conductor Cowan and myself let down the upper berths and took the seats and placed them in the uppers, as we did not think the water would get that high, but by the time this was done we were waist-deep in water.

Train Began to Tip Over

"The conductor suggested that we climb into an upper, but as the water was flowing through the car so fast it would carry us off our feet, I suggested that we break a window and get out of the car. He said 'No, we are safer in the car." As I felt we would be safer in the forward end I broke out a window and climed on the top of the sleeper. I do not know how I made it, but by the time I got on top the sleeper began to tip to the south on account of the track being undermined.

"I jumped from the top of the sleeper to the coach. By the time I had reached the smoker the smoker roof had turned over partly. All the passengers were in it. I walked along the side of the smoker and caught a piece of scantling out of the water and broke the windows and the passengers climbed out of the windows. The car was now on its side.

"There was a lumber yard near by and a large amount of lumber was floating by, which the passengers seized. They were carried over on it to a brick building which was formerly a brewery and the people who lived on the second floor there reached out of their windows and assisted the passengers inside.

All Passengers Saved

"There were 27 of us in all. The brakeman, news agent and myself were the only employes included in the 27. No Pullman or other pa... There was one ... coach who had two children and carried one of the children out. The passengers were all more or less injured, being cut when climbing through the broken windows. They would all have lost their lives if it had not been for the lumber that was carried down nex to the train. It was reported the trai conductor and engineer were drown but the fireman escaped in some wa I do not believe there were any pa sengers on the train drowned, bu was claimed by some of the others all had not been saved. If they not saved it was because they ed into the water before the turned over.

Conductor's Body Foun

"Conductor Cowan's bod found in the sleeper the f morning. It was reported I was Evans, but I told the i it was not Conductor E was on the Missouri Pac identified Cowan at the sustained a bruised righ was struck on the back by something, and it is b ly."

Taylor reported the loss of clothing and other articles belonging to him valued at $70. The Red Cross gave him shoes and a pair of overalls, and fed him for four days. He went to Kansas City by way of Denver on June 8, arriving June 11. He had no funds, but depended on fellow porters to get him food. He got home June 12.

Officers found, after the water subsided, that Conductor Cowan had partly undressed and was evidently trying to follow the porter's example of going through the window of the sleeper.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ... DEC 17

Education—1921.

Scholarship and other Distinctions

ORGANIST IN A WHITE CHURCH

The Negro World 10/7/21

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Miss Rose S. Rock, daughter of Editor and Mrs. William E. Rock, of 201 Beach street, an accomplished pianist, has accepted a position as assistant organist of St. Anthony Italian Catholic Church, corner of Bridge avenue and Chestnut street, of this city.

Miss Rock is a student at Prof. H. K. Allstrom's Musical Academy on Broad street, and among the many white students in the academy Miss Rock is the oldest and the highest scholar in music that is attending the academy. For many years Miss Rock was the organist of St. Thomas Episcopal Mission, Catherine street, and for a year organist of Shrewsbury Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church, but resigned a few days ago to accept the position as an assistant organist in St. Anthony Church. Miss Rock also does accompanist and solo work and has a musical academy at her home where she is teaching a number of scholars music. This fall she will return to the Allstrom Academy to take a course on the pipe organ.

Dr. O. Bethany Powell is a graduate of the Colland Medical departments of Howard University. During three summer vacations while a student, he affiliated himself with the South Hampton Hospital, at South Hampton, L. I., where he became a Pathologist and an assistant in the operating-room. He served as president of the Chi Delta Mu, during 1919-20, and under his administration ... chapters were established at Omaha City and at St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Powell has recently been appointed interne in the Department of Radiography, Roentgenology and clinical pathology at Bellevue Hospital, New York City; he is also Medical Examiner for the Municipal Lodging House.

He was born at Newport News, Va., August 7, 1894.

—The Crisis April 1921. p. 264.

M. Russell Nelson was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania June 1920, at the age of 24. On July 1st, he was appointed Junior Resident Physician of the Medical Division of the Columbia and Cornell Universities' Medical School services at Bellevue Hospital New York City. On January 1, of this year Dr. Nelson was appointed Senior Resident Physician of the Tuberculosis Division at Bellevue Hospital succeeding Major R. D. Richardson.

Dr. Nelson was born in Radnor, Pa., March 1896. At the Lower Merion High School he was chosen captain of the varsity Track Team and won the Middle-States Inter-Scholastic Championship as a high jumper. He served as president of the Rho Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity during 1918, and was instrumental in the establishment of Tau Chapter. He was the founder and first president of the Daniel Hale Williams Surgical and Oral Society, the first Negro Scientific society in the history of the University of Pennsylvania.

—The Crisis April 1921. p. 264.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Music & Poetry Oct. 21

Little Margaret Bonds, daughter of Estella Bonds of Chicago, well known pianist and accompanist, is attracting attention as a pianist, as well as danseuse. Last week she won a scholarship in piano at the Chicago Musical College in competition with thirty or more white pupils. She played the "Austrian Song," by Pacher. All her preparatory work was done with Martha B. Anderson of the Coleridge-Tavlor School of Music. Musicians are learning that foundational work must be adequate or they will find themselves embarrassed when entering the colleges of music. And the schools are getting stricter each year—many requiring the applicant to present a high school diploma and pass an examination in their major study, also harmony. Students who graduate from schools with such standards will find remunerative positions awaiting them.

PROF. JAMES EMMANS AGGREY RETAINED BY PHELPS-STOKES COMMISSION.

Star of Zion Charlotte, N. C. 10/27/21

It will be learned with regret that Prof. J. E. Aggrey is to extend his leave of absence from Livingstone College by the imperative demands made upon him by the Phelps-Stokes Commission of which he is a member and with which he went to Africa last year. He returns with great and profitable experiences and with a reputation that is fairly world-wide.

The Commission has called him to New York where he is to help write the report that is to be sent throughout the world for Statesmen and Churchmen to investigate conditions in Africa with a view to Educational and Missionary Endeavor. Mr. Aggrey since his return has spoken to Lake Mohonk Conference, at Hampton Institute and in New York City and demands continue to pour in for his service on the platform. It will be noted from the following letter from the Phelps-Stokes Fund just how urgent it is that even Livingstone sacrifice the presence of their most famous teacher at this time in the interest of the Race and humanity:

"Dear Prof. Aggrey:

At a conference held yesterday with the representatives of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the Committee of Reference and Counsel (representing all the Mission Boards in Canada and the United States), and the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, we discussed you at length. You would be greatly pleased to hear the splendid appreciation that was expressed concerning you and the important services which you have rendered in connection with the African Educational Commission.

Everyone felt that you had shown real wisdom and a spirit of sincere service not only to the African people, but to humanity. It was decided that you should immediately come to New York to assist in the preparation of the report of the African Educational Commission.

Phelps-Stokes"

Prof. James E. Aggrey, A. M., L

Mr. Aggrey's return from Africa to Europe was attended with a series of courtesies and honors both to him and other members of the Commission that are striking of the high esteem in which he is held for the great service he is rendering humanity and the civilized world.

In London he was entertained by Sir J. Young Simpson the celebrated surgeon ,who discovered chloroform, and among the pulpits in which on the Sabbath was the famous one of St. George's (the Whyte and Black church) and the leading one of the United Free Church in the British Empire.

Among those who entertained him with Dr. Jones and Mr. Oldham ,or by himself, in London, were Mr. Lionel Curtis, of the Round Table; Mr. Charles Roberts, President of the Aborigines Protection Society and Lady Cecilia Roberts, Lady Aurea Howard and Lady Gilbert Murray; Mr. J. H. Oldham, Secretary International Committee of Missions and Mrs. Oldham, daughter of a late Lieutenant Governor of India; Hon. Ormsby—Gore member of Parliament who luncheoned them in the restaurant room of the House of Parliament; Sir Arthur Yapp, of the British Y. M. C. A., and Prof. Gilbert Murray, of New College, Oxford University, who took lunch with him in the League of Nations Union dining room; Earl (Lord) Buxton received him at his palatial home in Buckingham Gate just across the street from Buckingham Palace. Dr. Aggrey some years ago took a course in Euripides and Greek Tragic Poetry in Columbia University under Prof. Murray who was especially invited to come over and give the course. Lord Buxton was six years the Governor General of South Africa. Ladies Roberts, Howard, and Murray are strong advocates of Prohibition and keenly interested in all great matters and movements national and international. Dr. Aggrey was presented with an autograph copy of a magnificent song book the illustrations of which were drawn by the late Earl of Carlisle the father of the three ladies. By special request Dr. Aggrey sat for an oil portrait by the artist son-in-law of Lady Cecilia.

Perhaps the most significant latest honor was the invitation given Dr. Aggrey, the first Negro or person of African origin thus invited, to address the Swanwich, Derbyshire, July 22, the Student Christian Movement Conference the most critical university student audience perhaps in the British Empire. The conference was composed of eight hundred odd picked men and women delegates from the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, with representatives also from Germany, Russia, Poland, Austria, Scandinavia, Roumania Switzerland, Holland, Egypt, India, China, Japan, West Indies, West Africa; the United States and Canada. Dr. Aggrey spoke as scheduled on the 3rd day, Friday morn, in the large tent 45 or 50 minutes. The impression was remarkable. The whole camp was set on fire so much so that the meeting continued an hour longer. Then calls went in for more addresses by him. He spoke three times that day; four times Saturday, and on Sunday his last day there he spoke nine times —sixteen speeches in all in three days On Saturday—Stunt Day—he was voted the most popular person of the conference among over 400 young men—some 60 years young—and nearly 400 young women.

And still they seem not to ha

had enough, or wish the different universities should entirely hear the speaker for themselves. For before Dr. Aggrey sailed for America petitions and requests had gone into his London headquarters from several educational institutions led by Cambridge University asking Mr. J. H. Oldham to see that Dr. Aggrey returns this Fall or Winter when all the universities are in full swing to address them. Among the schools that sent in requests are the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, London, Edinburgh, Glasglow, Aberdeen, St. Andrew, Wales, Liverpool, Mansfield, Manchester and Durham, also the Free College and the Royal College of Arts.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones backed by members of the Boards, Columbia University Professors, and Mr. J. H. Oldham from London insisted that a Negro should be made a full member of the Commission thus showing faith in the race. Whenever the black man is put into a responsible position and trusted he usually brings back the colors with honor or reports to God the reason why. Dr. Aggrey had this in mind all the time, and the reputation of Zion and his Alma Mater, Livingstone College.

If any success attended his efforts he wishes to return thanks to God who guided and guarded him, to Dr. Jones and all who trusted him, and to the many friends who during his absence did, by word of cheer or letter or deed to his family at home or to him abroad, or by constant prayer, help him to do his bit.

The Lord has been gracious to the Commission; more gracious than they had anticipated. To Him be all the praise; to Him be all the glory.

Already Africa has begun to be definitely benefitted as a result of the survey of the Commission. The work is not yet completed. Dr. Aggrey comes home to spend a few weeks of much needed rest with his family, to whom he is deeply grateful for much sacrifice, before leaving for New York to assist in getting out the final report.

N.Y. World 10/29/21

MATERNITY CASES FOR NEGRO INTERNE.

Gynecological Division of Bellevue to Be Directed by Him Irrespective of Patient's Race.

Despite a buzz of [illegible] protest by nurses and internes at Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Russell Nelson, a young negro physician, will come to Bellevue Jan. 1 as an interne in charge of the gynecological division, handling maternity cases, among others, without regard to the race or color of patients. There have been other negro physicians at the hospital, but never, as far as is known, in the division Dr. Nelson will have charge of.

Dr. Nelson was an interne at Bellevue for the six months prior to Jan. 1 of this year, handling tubercular patients. Since leaving Bellevue he has been at the Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, also working in the tuberculosis division. His application to be returned to Bellevue as an interne, specifying gynecology, was recently accepted by the hospital trustees. It is expected he will be at Bellevue for the next year or year and a half.

Dr. George O'Hanlon, General Medical Superintendent of Bellevue and allied hospitals, described Dr. Nelson to a reporter for The World as "a competent, polite and efficient young doctor." He said Nelson is twenty-four, but did not remember from what medical college he was graduated.

Dr. O'Hanlon made it clear there has been no petition signed or other formal protest made in any way to the Bellevue authorities. He recognizes, however, there has been critical talk chiefly by a group of young white internes. He said a member of the hospital staff had gone to these men and informed them in no uncertain words that Dr. Nelson would undoubtedly come to the hospital, intimating that internes who objected might get out.

Chicago Colored Girl Learns to Fly Abroad

9/26/21
New York Tribune

Returns From France a Licensed Aviatrix and Is Having Own Scout Plane Built

Miss Bessie Coleman, a colored girl of Chicago, twenty-four years old, who had been studying aviation in France for ten months, arrived here yesterday on the American liner Manchuria. She brought with her credentials from the French certifying that she had qualified as an aviatrix.

Miss Coleman, who is having a special Nieuport scout plane built for her in France, said yesterday that she intended to make flights in this country as an inspiration for people of her race to take up aviation.

She said that few colored people had taken any interest in aviation, and cited the 400,000,000 population of India as an example. Out of 40,000,000 Hindus, she said, only one has piloted a plane, and that one was a man.

BELLEVUE TO HAVE FIRST NEGRO INTERNE IN MATERNITY WARD

N.Y. Age 11/5/21

Dr. Russell Nelson, a young Negro physician, will come to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, January 1st, as an interne in charge of the gynecological division, handling maternity cases, among others, without regard to the race or color of patients. There have been other Negro physicians at the hospital, but never, as far as is known, in the division Dr. Nelson will have charge of.

Dr. Nelson was an interne at Bellevue for the six months prior to January 1st of this year, handling tubucular patients. Since leaving Bellevue he has been at the Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., also working in the tuberculosis division. His application to be returned to Bellevue as an interne, specifying gynecology, was recently accepted by the hospital trustees. It is expected he will be at Bellevue for the next year or year and a half.

Dr. George O'Hanlon, General Medical Superintendent of Bellvue and allied hospitals, described Dr. Nelson as "a competent, polite and efficient young doctor." Dr. Nelson is twenty-four.

Concerning a report that some opposition had arisen against Dr. Nelson's coming to the gynecological division, Dr. O'Hanlon made clear that no petition had been signed or formal protest made. There had been critical talk, chiefly among a group of young white internes. "But," said Dr. O'Hanlon, "a member of the hospital staff went to these men and informed them in no uncertain words that Dr. Nelson would undoubtedly come to the hospital, and that internes who objected might get out."

Ohio Wesleyan University.-

Bertram W. Doyle, Texas, A.B. Mr. Doyle has an exceedingly brilliant record as a student and in recognition of his attainments he was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa at the Spring election this season. He is expecting to secure a fellowship for f further study.

Theodore H. Dotson, Texas, A.B. Of average general scholarship.

---The Crisis July 1921. p.106.

The Academic year, 1919-1920, Kelly Miller, Jr., served as assistant in the Ballistic Institute of the Department of Physics at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Mr. Miller is now with the Madsen Electrical Research Laboratory, New York City.

---The Crisis, May 1921. p.30.

College of the City of New York.--

Thomas A. Garratt-Phayne, A.B., Neville C. Whitman, B.S., Edward M. Swift. B.S. Mr. Swift won the Roemer prize for declamation in 1918 and in 1921 he won the Board of Trustee prize for the best original oration. His subject was " The Solution of the Negro Problem" and he advocated the return of his race to Africa. His gestures were somewhat awkward but his evident command of his subject won him first prize.

---The Crisis. July 1921. p.106.

At the 18th annual meeting of the Society of American Zoologists, held at the University of Chicago, Dr. E.E. Just, Negro professor of Zoology and Physiology at Howard University spoke on "The Primary Event in Fertilization." Dr Just's experiments are reported to have brought him closer than any scientist in the world to the original acurce of life.

---The Crisis. Feb. 1921. p.178.

Harry S. Blackiston is the youngest Doctor of Philosophy graduated in history of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Blackiston was born in Philadelphia where he completel the elementary school course in six and one-half years. At the University of Pennsylvania he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1917; Master of Arts in 1918; Doctor of Philosophy in 1920, at the age of 23. He received the following awards: William P. Henzey scholarship, 1913-1917; George Schleicher prize and medal for German conversation 1916-1917; honorable mention in a latin prose essay contest, 1916-1917; and the University scholarship in Germanics, 1917-1918.

Mr. Blackiston is instructor of German at West Virginia Collegiate Institute.

--The Crisis, March 1921. p.217.

Tabor College, Iowa.--

Miss Carolyn Keating, A.B. For the past two years her work has been "A" quality, which means above 90%. Her father graduated from Tabor in 1881.

---The Crisis. July 1921. p.108.

Education
Scholarship Distinction, etc. 1921.

WHIP NEWSIE WINS TRIBUNE PRIZE FOR POLITENESS

The politeness seeker for the Chicago Tribune, who roams the city strewing $50 bills in his wake, stumbled upon the news stand at 35th street and Wabash ave., where Paul Rayfield Johnson, age 6, sells the WHIP. It was a cold day, and Paul had a small coal fire burning. The politeness seeker asked Paul for a little warmth from the corner fire, and received such a polite reception that the little newsie was awarded the $50 prize for politeness. Paul says he will take the money and go back to school with it.

COL. POLICEMAN HERO OF CAMBRIDGE BLAZE

HALLIDAY RESCUES 7 FROM SMOKE AND FLAMES

Camb. Mass., Jan. 6, 1921.—Seven persons were saved from death by fire today by the heroism and presence of mind of Patrolman Herbert Halliday, the only colored officer on the Cambridge police force.

Halliday was passing No. 263 River street, Cambridge, when he noticed smoke and flame issuing from the first and second floors.

After turning in an alarm he plunged into the burning building, and in a small sleeping room on the first floor found Joseph and Nathan Scharenco unconscious from the smoke.

He lifted them through a window to safety.

Halliday then made his way through a smoke-filled corridor to the second floor, where Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Duane and three children were asleep.

He carried the children downstairs himself, and on his return assisted the father and mother through the hall to the open air.

The fire was a stubborn one, and burned for two hours. The damage was $1,500.

POLITE COLORED NEWSBOY, AGED 6, WINS $50 PRIZE

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JANUARY 4, 1921

Courtesy Found in Rags at Gutter Hearth.

Good old Jeff, waiter de luxe of the Press club, who for about twenty years has been serving the scribes and pharisees of our village, is without doubt the politest colored man in town.

"I'll fix you right up, sir," has become a local landmark of the place, and Jeffersonian "Groceries is reas[illegible] trust you'll find them conducive to your good health," is known throughout the land. Jeff was never discourteous in his life. He ought to have THE TRIBUNE'S $50 politeness prize. He would have it, too, if it were not against the rules and regulations of this civility campaign to give the money to a friend.

PAUL RAYFIELD JOHNSON.
[TRIBUNE Photo.]

Orange Shoes Miss $50.

Having thus preambled, let us now venture into the "black belt" of Chicago in quest of a winner. Stepping down the "L" stairs at Thirty-first street, the reporter observed a tall Negro with shoes of brilliant orange. He was watching a small crowd being disintegrated by a pair of cops.

"What's all the fuss about?" asked the politeness seeker.

"Huh?" was the gruff reply. At length the questionee consented to announce an old woman had been caught bootlegging. He would divulge no more.

To State street strayed the reporter. There he made query of a husky young individual of the "northern" type.

"Naw, I don't know no Jack Washington," said this person gruffly.

Wandering south to the corner of State and Thirty-fifth streets—the heart of the "black belt"—the politeness seeker noted a colored copper swagger over to the patrol box and give his name.

"Pardon me, sir. Would you mind telling me what you were doing just then?" asked the reporter. A glance, slightly contemptuous, appraised the scribe, then:

"Why, I have to pull the box every hour. How long have you been in Chicago?"

Courtesy Adorns a Beggar.

The next episode occurred at the foot of the "L" steps at Thirty-fifth street. Leaning against the wall, partially supported by a crutch, was a beggar.

"Say," asked the reporter, "doesn't Jack Johnson live down here somewhere?"

"'Deed not, sir. Jack Johnson done been in the federal pen — down at Leavenworth, sir."

"Oh, is that so? When he gets out will he came back here?"

"Ah couldn't be certain, sir, but Ah 'spects so."

Turning away without dropping any alms in the beggar's hat, the politeness seeker threw a thank-you over his shoulder.

"You welcome, sir," came the courteous response.

Hospitality in Rags.

Walking west, the reporter came upon a little coal fire blazing in the gutter at Wabash avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Beside it was a small colored boy attending a news stand. Coal black was his face and glistening were his eyes. A ragged overcoat covered the diminutive gentleman and the ear laps of his cap hung low about his face.

"Pretty nice fire," observed the politeness seeker, holding his hands close to the coals. The boy grinned.

"Give me a penny, mister, if you want to warm your hands."

"All right, sir."

The coin, immediately forthcoming, caused consternation in the hospitable breast of the boy. Quickly he handed it back.

"Aw, Ah was only foolin', sir," he made haste to state. "You just stan' there an' warm your hands all you want. It won't cost you nothin'."

Grandma Gets the Credit.

Having thus been welcomed to the newsboy's gutter hearth, the reporter proceeded to ply him with questions. Quick and courteous were the answers, and invariably suffixed with "sir."

"My gran'ma told me Ah must always say 'Yes, sir,' an' 'Yes, ma'am,' an 'No, sir,' and 'No, ma'am,' an' 'If you please,' and 'Thank you,'" said the boy.

At that instant granny herself appeared at the curb. Paul, she explained—his full name is Paul Rayfield Johnson, and he is 6 years old—was born over on Federal street and was raised by her.

"Yes, sir, indeed, Ah raised Paul polite," she said. "He was brought up in Sunday school. Lots of people say politeness is back date, but it ain't."

She told how a court had awarded her the custody of her daughter's children, including Paul.

"What would Paul do if he had $50?" asked the reporter. Somewhat mystified, the old granny replied that under such an unexpected contingency he would be sent back to school.

Paul got the $50.

RACE MAN BREAKS WORLD RECORD FOR LAYING BRICK FAST; TWELVE THOUSAND LAID IN TWO HOURS RECORD OF ONE HUNDRED A MINUTE

Times Plaindealer 1/22/21

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Elberton, Ga., Jan. 18.—What is believed to be a new world's record was hung up here by Jim Meriwether, colored, who laid 12,000 brick by actual count in two hours. That was a record of 100 bricks per minute for the entire two hours. It required twelve able-bodied men to wait upon him. He is laying the vitrified brick on one of the main thoroughfares of Elberton.

Noted Negro Caterer Cooks At Famous Delmonico Cafe

Chas. Shipley of Baltimore Serves Diamond-back Terrapin and Canvasback Duck Dinner for New York Financiers

For the first time in the history of Delmonico's, America's most famous restaurant, a colored caterer was given charge of that celebrated kitchen for a banquet on Friday night, January 7th, when Charles Shipley, Baltimore's celebrated caterer, far-famed for "Shipley's Terrapin" and "Shipley's Canvas-back ducks", prepared the banquet given in honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt by the Fidelity Deposit Company, on the occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's installment as vice-president of that great Company.

Many of New York's greatest lovers of good living were present to partake of one of the most gorgeous functions ever given on the country's most celebrated home of the art of Brillat--Savarin.

Mr. Shipley was engaged to serve the dinner and sent two immense auto-trucks all the way from Baltimore loaded with diamond-back terrapin, canvas back ducks, Virginia hams and other delicacies with six of his best culinary artists for the function. He took full charge of the kitchen of this famous eatery and served one of the most famous dinners ever spread in the city.

Among those present were Governor W. P. S. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Bank; U. S. Judge Manton; U. S. Judge Hough, U. S. Judge Mayer, Albert Boardman, Colonel Harvey, and one hundred of the city's most prominent epicures.

NEGRO BRAKEMAN HONORED BY U. P. R. R.

Dallas Express 1/22/21

Denver, Colo., Jan. 20.—H. J. Plumchoff, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad presented a gold watch, in the name of his company, David Turner, a Negro brakeman, on the 23rd of December last as a token of appreciation of his services on the night of November 10th of last year when he thwarted the efforts of a band of bandits to hold up a train. Turner has been in the employ of the Union Pacific road for the past 35 years.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEEL 13

HARRISBURG PA TELEGRAPH
FEBRUARY 3, 1921

PEANUT APOTHEOSIZED

A COLORED chemist from the Tuskogee Institute appeared before the Ways and Means Committee recently in advocacy of a protective rate of duty on peanuts. He had been alloted ten minutes in which to present his evidence, but he was so full of his subject that his time was extended as far as he wanted it, and at the end of his talk he was given a vote of thanks by the committee with the compliment that he had given the committee more information than any other witness that had appeared before it.

In a box of exhibits he had samples of 3,200 commodities produced from peanuts, about one-half the number of things he had developed. There were four kinds of stock feeds, five breakfast foods, a new flavoring, a substitue for coffee, mock oysters, meat substitutes, milk that contains the same properties as cows' milk, cream, curds, cheese, three relishes, two grades of flour, and two of meal, a vanishing cream for women, inks and stains, etc., etc., all produced from the lowly peanut. It was an epic in the development of American industry. Incidentally, he stated that peanuts and sweet potatoes in themselves are a balanced ration and if everything else on earth were destroyed they would satisfy all the demands of man and beast.

The Wilson-Underwood law made radical reductions in the duty on peanuts, and the Southern States where this industry flourishes, such as Virginia, Texas, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, came over in a body to the doctrine of protection, so far as peanuts are concerned, during the last Presidential campaign. Mr. George W. Carver was the colored chemist who presented the splendid brief for the peanut growers. He is a graduate of the Agricultural College of Iowa, being educated by the late Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who served so many years under Republican administrations.

MISS ALFREDA M. BARNETT GRADUATES.

2/5/21
Chicago Defender

Among the graduates from Wendell Phillips High School, January 28, 1921, appears the name of Miss Alfreda M. Barnett, 3624 Grand Boulevard, youngest daughter of Lawyer and Mrs. F. L. Barnett, who finished a four year science course. She finished her course three and

2-5-21.

one half years, and was the Vice-President of her class.

Miss Barnett has a very ambitious career mapped out for herself. After three years of University work she will enter law school and at the finish she will practice law in the office of her brother and father, Barnett & Barnett, attorneys and counsellors.

2-5-21

STUDENTS OF U. S. C. HONORED

Houston Observer

James McGregor, a Negro student prominent in literary activities and a member of several literary societies at U. S. C., was awarded second prize in the oratorical contest at U. S. C. after holding the vast audience spellbound with his oratory and logic Malcolm H. Patton, also of U. S. C., was the baritone soloist of the occasion, he was accompanied by his sister, Juanita A. Patton, of the University of California, Southern Branch.

The winner of the contest met representatives from the other southern colleges at Whittier [illegible], in an intercollegiate contest. Patton was sent to participate as the U. S. C. representative on the musical program, and captured the audience with his superb voice. He was given a special ovation.

Mr. James W. McGregor, once official stenographer of TheHouston Observer, and chief clerk in home office of the American Mutual Benefit Association, hails from Jamaica and is a nephew of Prof. W. B. Cogle, Treas., of the A. M. B. A. Before coming to America Mr. McGregor occupied a position in a governmental school in his country, and reaching Houston he taught shorthand and stenography in the local night schools, He also taught these subject privately. He is an amiable young man and made a host of friends being a very ardent supporter of everything that tends for racial and human progress.

Negro Gets City Post

Wilmington Advocate

W. F. Phillips Made Bookkeeper by A. Lincoln Acker

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—Following a conference with Mayor Moore last week, A. Lincoln Acker, city purchasing agent, announced the appointment of William F. Phillips, a Negro, of 311 South Camac street, as a bookkeeper in the purchasing agent's office at a salary of $1700 a year.

Phillips had been an assitant warrant clerk in the same office since 1906, at a salary of $1200. He lives in the eighth division of the Seventh ward.

Commenting on the appointment, the Mayor said: "This is simply a recognition of the services of a man who has been competent and faithful. His appointment is in the nature of a promotion which he had earned."

2/12/21

Record Horseshoer

TALBOTTON GA ERA
FEBRUARY 17, 1921

Bush Brown, a negro who has been running a blacksmith shop at Prattsburg and who is known to all the citizenry in that vicinity, probably holds the record for shoeing mules, as he claims to have shod twenty-one, all round, on the farm of T. A. Bardwell & Co. one day last week.

Negro Week at A. & T. College Provides Many Thrills

Reverence for Race's Heroes is Aim of School

Journal & Guide. 3/5/21

(By J. R. Walker)

Greensboro, N. C.—March 4.—The night of February 18th, ended what was known at the A. & T. College as Negro week. Three consecutive nights were devoted ot the achievements of the Negro, both living and dead.

Six ambitious and energetic students of the Trade School, searched every shelf in the college library and on Wednesday night, February 16th during a declamatory contest, they reproduced some of the immortal master-pieces of the Neegro, with such precision, force and enthusiasm, that the many spellbound hearers were inclined to call their rivals of the real originators.

In order to contrast the gray matter of the Negroes of the past with that of the young Negro of the present, the students of the College Department were requested by the faculty to write orations. Eight enthusiastic students responded, representing the Senior, Junior, and Freshman Classes. These students appeared on Thursday night February 17th, in an oratorical contest.

Mr. R. L. Harper, a Freshman, won the prize. The subject of his oration was, "The Second Emancipation." His victory was not very easy, however, for he was closely pursued by Mr. S. Robinson. a Senior, whose oration on "Our Immortal Dead" was so eloquent that the judges, after careful deliberation and meditation, found only a slight margin separating them.

Mr. D. L. Terrell, a Junior, speaking on Fred Douglass, from a Slave to a Presidential Elector, and Mr. J. S. McIver, a Senior, speaking on "The Negro has Paid His Share of the Price of Democracy," made quite an impression.

The whole affair was a great success.

Pays Tribute to Colored Teachers

1/28/21
Afro-American

Dr. Arthur Dean Of Cambridge Delcares Miss Maria Baldwin The Best He Ever Had

A fairly good audience attended the first of a series of talks by educational experts, who are making a survery of the ctiy schools, at St. Mary's Hall last Thursday afternoon. Dr. Arthur Dean formerly of Cambridge, Mass., and a vocational expert of Columbia University in New York was the speaker.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Dean paid a high tribute to Miss Maria Baldwin a colored teacher in the Cambridge schools, whom he declare to be the best he ever had. Miss Baldwin, he said was a teacher there but is now a supervisor in the Cambridge schools.

Dr. Dean declared that the only vocational work in the city schools at present in the carpentry typewriting and domestic science courses and urged an "opportunity school" where trades of all kinds could be taught to old and young.

Superintendent West declared that the meetings were open to the public and urged the parents to take advantage of the opportunity to find out what is thec ondition of their school system.

The second meeting will be held next month.

MAKES DEBATING TEAM AT WHITE COLLEGE

3/19/21
Chicago Defender

Cleveland, Ohio, March 18.—John Diamond Du Pee Wilkerson, an art-law student, has been successful in making the varsity debating team of Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Wilkerson is one of the few men who were successful in making the debating teams of the larger white colleges.

Western Reserve University, in defending the affirmative side of the proposition, "Resolved: "That the federal government should own and operate the coal mines; constitutionality waived," defeated the University of Akron by a unanimous decision. In so doing, Mr. Wilkerson and his colleagues won for their university the honor of being the only college in America whose "affirmative" team has won, while debating this question, by a unanimous decision. Following are some of the colleges whose "affirmative" teams lost while debating the same proposition: Oberlin, Ohio, Wesleyan university, defeated by "Reserve; Northwestern university; Akron university defeated by "Reserve," Chicago university; Michigan university and Harvard. In recognition of Mr. Wilkerson's ability, the Western Reserve university will award him the gold "R" debating pin. Mr. Wilkerson is an active Alpha Phi Alpha member, and was once representative of the Chicago Defender in St. Louis, Mo.

Education— 1921.
Scholarship Distinction, etc.

WHAT THE METALS HAVE DONE FOR CIVILIZATION

Negro World 3/5/21

I wonder if it ever dawned on the minds of the Hon. Marcus Garvey and the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League of the World, the greatest organization ever started by a Negro for the emancipation of Negroes the world over. Being a close student of world conditions today as they affect the various governments and races of mankind, and from my own experiences at this time, and always throughout my vast experience the world over as explorer, prospector, miner, mining operator, and probably the first and only Negro in America that ever obtained the responsible position of general manager of a white corporate mining company, a going concern and working a large force of white men and women in the great Willow Creek mining district of Alaska, adjacent to the United States Government railroad being constructed at this time at a cost of over $50,000,000, to open up the vast mineral wealth of that great territory. I will not burden you any longer with the facts concerning my experiences; that could be had at some later date if desired. These are the facts that I should like to have you convey to the readers of The Negro World:

Man's ascent to his present plane of intelligence was a slow process so long as he merely scratched the surface of the earth in an endeavor to cultivate food crops. His real advance did not begin until he discharged his stone implements and his wooden bow and arrow and dug down into the earth to secure materials from which he made the plow, the hoe, the axe and the sword. Agriculture was a primitive pursuit until the coming of metal tools.

Science and engineering were crude arts until metal devices made experimentation possible, the diffusion of knowledge an accomplished fact and the control of steam and electricity a common reality. Without the metals there would be no great transportation systems on water, on land or in the air throughout the world.

There would be no printing presses and consequently no literature. We should have no telegraph lines, telephones, cables, harvesting machinery or lofty skyscrapers. All of us would have to forsake the big towns and take to the woods, for without metals there would be no water or sewage, and our cities would soon become dangerous pest holes.

It was the mines of England and Scotland that transformed the small British nation into the greatest of world empires during the nineteenth century, and it is the mines of Africa that are being used by the British and the other European nations that are keeping our flesh and blood in slavery in our motherland. It is the mines that are causing the European nations to propagate the doctrine that Africa is no more dark, but a "white man's country." Up until 1870 Great Britain produced more coal than all other countries of the world and produced more iron ore than all the other countries of the world. The United States passed Great Britain in iron producing in 1897, while in coal the American production did not surpass the British until 1900. Early in the present century Germany commenced to forge to the front as an iron-producing nation, and in 1905 the Teuton output of iron ore first exceeded that of the British.

Without doubt civilization has been developed on a metallic basis, and the miner has been the real pioneer of industry and of empire building. The story of the early progress of man is really a tale of the gold of Ophir, the silver of the Laurion Mountan in Greece and the copper of Mount Sinai in Egypt. Our own Hannibal, the famous Carthagenian general, would never have been able to conquer Rome had it not been for the metals obtained from the mines of Iberia. When Carthage and Rome were overthrown mining practically ceased, the dark days of the Middle Ages commenced and the advance of civilization was halted. The discovery of a great new world beyond the seas in 1492 marked the beginning of a new era of romance and adventure, in which the hardy miner again came into being and played the principal role.

First came Cortez, Pizarro and other pirates, who looted the accumulated treasures of the new world. It was unfortunate for Spain that many of her pioneers were filibusters, who destroyed but did not develop. Following the spoilers came the Cornish and Saxon miners, who introduced the art of mining into the new world. It is true that trade follows the flag, but far in advance of the flag was the man with the pick.

No news that ever circled the earth created a greater stir or caused such a mighty tide of migration as the reports of the discovery of gold in California. It is fortunate for the United States that back in 1848 there were no speedy and efficient means of communication between the outposts of civilization and the seats of government in this country and Mexico. Otherwise the map of North America might be different from what it is today.

Neither the Mexican nor the American government was aware of the finding of the yellow metal in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains until after the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo had been signed on the 2d of February. Three years later California was yielding gold at the rate of eighty million dollars a year.

"Cecil Rhodes as a young man went to Africa, became a miner and returned to England the founder of the richest colony now under the British flag. The story of the development of gold on the West Coast of Africa is a tale of adventure and hardship no less romantic than the story of the opening of South Africa.

M. J. Bonnat, a Frenchman, a bootblack, went to Africa as an ivory hunter, was captured by a native chief of the tribe and held a prisoner for three years. While a prisoner Bonnat saw the gold treasures of the chief of the tribe and discovered the location of the diggings from which precious metal had been taken. Later when liberated he obtained a concession from another native chief, and with a number of adventurous spirits started development of certain rich diggings, which later furnished such wealth to the subsequent owners that this portion of the West Coast of Africa is now known as the Gold Coast.

If there are wars in the future it is likely that the bone of contention will be the possession or control of mineral deposits that are thought to be essential to the welfare and progress of the rival nations. It was the iron deposits of Alsace-Lorraine that made Germany a great world power.

There is every reason to expect that the transfer of this mineral wealth will initiate a vast commercial growth in France which will make that country the leader of the Continental nations. The disputes between Poland and Germany as to who shall get Upper Silesia has not been a question of sentiment, nationality or acres. It has been merely a contest for the possession of the greatest coal fields of Europe and for the ownership of important deposits of lead and zinc. With Silesia under her flag, Poland can eventually equal Germany in importance and wealth.

In similar fashion it was the lure of the yellow metal that started the development of Northwestern Canada and the Alaskan peninsular. From pole to pole and from east to west has always been the miner who led the way to the opening of new provinces. After him has come the railway, the telegrapl and the steamship. It has been the search for gold that has led to the discovery of most of the other great mineral deposits. Fur traders and others travel in the vanguard of the forces that extend civilization; but it has been only the miner who penetrated to the heart of the lonely regions through the earth.

Close on the heels of the prospector came the mining engineer, who, being more of an economist and something of a manufacturer, saw values that the gold seekers overlooked and which in the aggregate were greater sources of wealth than the gold deposits which had been the original lure.

Copper and iron sound less romantic and not so spectacular as gold, but these two great basic metals have furnished the foundation for the building of industries that far surpass in magnitude the exploitation of the world's minerals and during the next twenty-five years will provide the greatest problem that confronts the nations of earth.

JOSEPH R. AUSTIN.

2316 and 2318 Jefferson Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

FORMER ARGUS NEWSBOY MAKES BRILLIANT RECORD AT WESTERN RESERVE U.

St Louis Argus.

JOHN DIAMOND WILKERSON

Mr. John Diamond Du Pee Wilkerson, perhaps the best known young man in St. Louis, and who was connected with The St. Louis Argus for six years, is reported as making a glorious record at Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Wilkerson will obtain his A. B. degree there after which he will work for his LL. B. degree. His work has been such that his name has been mentioned by the college newspaper for the last five issues. Only recently the paper carried the following front page article telling of the work of Mr. Wilkerson and his two white colleagues, Mr. Foote and Mr. McConnell.

"The Western Reserve Debating Teams added two additional victories to their credit by defeating the University of Akron in both debates. The question debated was: "Resolved: That the Federal Government Own and Operate the Coal Mines; Constitutionality waived." John C. McConnell John Diamond Wilkerson and E. S. Foote upheld the "affirmative" side o fthis proposition and won a unanimous decision. Professor C. C. Maxey of W. R. U. acted as presiding officer.

"The success of the "Reserve" debating teams has been very marked this year. The two victories of Thursday added considerably to their standing. Participating in four debates thus far, "Reserve" has been victorious in three (defeated Akron University in both debates, and Ohio Wesleyan University.) The debaters have spent much time and effort in preparation and their success bears testimony of the excellent training they have received.

"Against Akron U. both teams presented well organized material forcible arguments, supported by pointed facts. Every member was well versed in all phases of the question as was attested by successful rebuttals. The victories were hard won and much credit devolves upon each individual member of the teams."

The affirmative side of this proposition is by far the harder side to defend; the fact that Mr. Wilkerson and his colleagues won while defending the "affirmative" side means much for their University, as it now holds the unique honor of being the only college in America whose "affirmative" team has won unanimously while debating this proposition. Among the colleges whose "affirmative" teams were all unsuccessful while debating this same proposition are numbered: Oberlin, Akron U. (defeated by "Reserve"), Northwestern U., Chicago U., Ohio Wesleyan U. (defeatted by "Reserve"), Michigan U., and Harvard. Mr. Wilkerson has, therefore, not only won glorious honor for himself and his college, but also for his high school (Sumner High) and for the Race at large.

Besides sharing honor with the victorious team, Mr. Wilkerson has been given credit, by his white colleagues, of being the best debater of the three men on the team. In spite of the fact that the audience was almost entirely white, and that Mr. Wilkerson was the only colored

over

speaker, he was well received. He ascended the platform, with that poise characteristic of him, and began to build his constructive argument step by step. The gentlemen of the opposition had aroused his fighting spirit so that the completely forgot himself, and spoke with such intelligence, tact, enthusiasm and powerful delivery that in less than three minutes he was interrupted by a clamorous applause from the audience. Continuing to prove his case Mr Wilkerson got the audience so completely under his power, and held them so spellbound, that he was unable to continue for applause, until he begged for silence by a gesture of his hand. After the debate was over, and the judges had brought in the vote of unanimous victory, Mr. Wilkerson stood upon the rostrum for fully five minutes shaking hands with those of the audience that pressed forward to congratulate him. He was easily the man of the hour. For his services, the "Western Reserve University" will present him with the coveted gold "R" debating pin.

Mr. Wilkerson completed the first year of his college career last June with the general average of 85 in all courses. He was recently elected as Recording Secretary of Pi Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

He urges more Sumnerites to attend "Western Reserve U." Mr. Jack Gossin entered this year and is reported as doing splendid work.

PROGRESS UNDER MAYOR MOORE IN PHILADELPHIA

Christian Recorder 2/17/21

Wm. H. Phillips, 311 N. Camac Street, this city, is now bookkeeper in the Purchasing Agent's office, Room 329, City Hall. Mr. Phillips passed the examination and stood first on the list with an average of 96. He passed first several times before under the Blankenburg administration, and also under the Smith administration. He lives in the Seventh Ward, where Councilman Hill looks after (?) the interest of the colored people. But he looked after Mr. Phillips. When it was called to Mayor Moore's attention that the colored man was first on the list he was appointed. The Mayor said he deserved it because of efficiency. Mr. Phillips will draw the highest pay drawn in 20 years from the city by a colored man, $1925 per year.

L. B. Thompson is the first colored man ever to get a contract from the city. Although the contractors ruled the city and the colored people followed them, they never let their loyal colored people get any contracts. Thompson, like Phillips, got his on efficiency. He was the best bidder. He will make more money on this one contract and hire more men than any colored man in the history of the city.

Dr. Leon Sargeant has been appointed a dentist in the Department of Health. He stood first on the list. He is the first colored man in Philadelphia history to get such a job. He got it on efficiency.

Mrs. Mamie Turner has been recently appointed to a position in the Department of Health, the best position a colored woman ever received. She got it on the efficiency plan. Under other administrations the best a colored woman could get was to scrub floors.

There have been other appointments on the "efficiency basis," a thing unknown before.

When a committee of ministers is called to consider a public question in the Mayor's office, this Mayor always invites a representative of the colored people.

When a committee of 100 citizens was appointed to plan an exposition for the great city, Mayor Moore put not one but three colored men on the committee—the first time in the city of Philadelphia.

We publish this (we could publish more) **in fairness to the Mayor. It is said all over** the city that he is opposed to colored people. That is unjust. He is not like some politicians—Councilman Hall and Councilman McCoach for instance—who proclaim their love for the Negro and take it all out in proclaiming and give the jobs to others. Mayor Moore says he is no special friend to the colored people any more than anybody else, but he recognizes efficiency among us, and our right as members of the body politic to representation when big questions of civic interest arise. That is all we wish of him or anybody else If he keeps that record up he will have the respect and support of all decent colored citizens.

Inroads of Boll Weevil Stopped By Negro Farmer

Constitution 3/6/21

Jasper Arnold is a negro farmer living at College Park, Ga., near Atlanta.

Jasper's farm has been the center of considerable interest during the past year on account of his experimentation with what he says is an effective cure for the boll weevil.

He does not unfold the nature of the preparation with which he treats his cotton, but he says that he has absolutely eliminated the boll weevil from the cotton on his farm and that last year he had blooms and squares till frost.

What Jasper has to say on the subject is corroborated by every farmer in his neighborhood.

His preparation is a spray, and B. E. Dewberry, a prominent and successful planter, whose farm is near Red Oak, and who lives at 34 Cooper street, Atlanta, says that he gave it a thorough tryout last year and that this preparation will not only stop the boll weevil, but the army worm in corn.

J. W. Tumlin and Rev. J. F. Lambert, of College Park, have signed testimonials as to the wonders wrought by the Arnold Anti-Weevil preparation.

Last year Jasper planted four acres of cotton and he got four bales. The boll weevil got to work on his crop and Jasper got busy with his spray and did not lose a boll.

Homer Thanes, of Red Oak, testifies to the fact that when he ginned Jasper's cotton he found no trace of boll weevils in it.

The contents of Jasper's spray are not divulged but he says that they are all well known and can be bought at any drug store. The spray is applied in the late afternoon and early night while the dew is forming on the leaves.

It is understood that Jasper and all the farmers in the Red Oak vicinity are to make a careful tryout this year as to the efficacy of his remedy and that the matter has been reported to Dr. Soule of the State College of Agriculture for his observation.

TO INVITE SUGGESTIONS FOR NEGRO MEDALISTS.

Atlanta Independent 3/10/21

The Committee of Award of the Spingarn Medal, which every year is awarded to the man or woman of African descent and of American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor, announces through its Chairman, Bishop Hurst, of Baltimore, that it invites recommendations for the award of the Spingarn Medal for 1920. The recommendations, the Committee requests, should contain a statement as to the qualifications of the person nominated for the medal with a specific account of the achievement or achievements which in the opinion of the person who nominates him would entitle the nominees to the award.

The Medal is the gift of Mr. J. E. Spingarn, for several years Chairman and now Treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Committee of Award is as follows: Bishop John Hurst, Chairman; Hon. William Howard Taft, Mr. John Hope, Dr. James H. Dillard and Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard.

Recommendations are to be sent by April 1st to Bishop John Hurst, Chairman of the Committee of Award of the Spingarn Medal, Room 621, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

New York Age 3/12/21

The Catholic monthly entitled *Our Colored Missions*, under the heading "Do You Know"—published the followng items of personal interest:

1. That William Stanley Braithwaite, recognized as the leading authority on American poetry, is a Negro?

2. That Samuel Coleridge Taylor, one of the best known modern composers of music, was a Negro?

3. That Ira Aldridge, who in 1833 played Othello to the Iago of Edmund Kean, the foremost actor of the time, was a Negro?

4. That Charles S. Gilpin, the Negro actor who is playing the title role in "Emperor Jones," was taught elocution [illegible] tion by the Sisters of a Catholic school in Richmond, Va.?

5. That Bert Williams, a Negro, is todoy generally remarked as one of two today generally remarked as one of two American stage?

6. That Richard T. Greener, the first Negro to receive a degree from Harvard University, represented officially Japanese and British interests during the Russian-Japanese War? For service to Chinese Boxer War in 1900 and for aid to Shansi famine sufferers, he was decorated with the Order of Double Dragon by Chinese Government, 1902; the only colored man so honored.

This is an encouraging reminder of racial achievement in literature, music and drama.

COLORED GIRL WINS HONORS

Guardian 5/21/21

At the closing meeting of the Radcliffe Music Club, an original song, "Maid O' the Moon,' music by Marieta O. Bonner, and lyrics by Dorothy Googins of 1922, was sung by Lydia K. Lieder, sister of Prof, Lieder of Harvard. The song was received with enthusiasm, and encored again and again. By request it will be performed for the Harvard Music Club on Wednesday, May 25, at Harvard University.

COLORED BOY WINS HONORS AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

Times Dispatch Dealer

Boston, Mass., May 25.—Clyde William Phelps, of 147 Longwood Street, a member of the '22 class in Harvard College, won the Boylston prize for elocution in a recent contest. His subject was "Toussaint L'overture," by Wendell Phillips.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education - 1921.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

CHARLES GILPIN WINS SPINGARN 1921 MEDAL

New York Age

Distinguished Negro Actor's Work in "The Emperor Jones" Brings Him the Seventh Award

6/25/21

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced on Tuesday, June 21st that the Spingarn Medal had been awarded to Charles Gilpin, the actor who created the title role in Eugene O'Neil's play, "The Emperor Jones." The Spingarn Medal is awarded annually "to the man or woman of African descent and of American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceeding year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor." The donor of the medal is J. E. Spingarn, treasurer of the N. A. A. C. P.

Mr. Gilpin's achievement as an actor was acclaimed publicly when he was chosen by the directors of the Drama League of New York, as one of ten guests of honor to be invited to a dinner in the Hotel McAlpin.

He is the seventh recipient of the Spingarn Medal, his precedecessors representing many fields of activity. Others are E. E. Just, 1915, for researches in biology; Colonel Charles Young, 1916, for his services in organization the constabulary of Liberia; Harry T. Burleigh, composer, 1917 for his excellence in the field of creative music; William Stanley Braithwaite, critic and essayist, 1918; Archibald H. Grimke, 1919; Dr. W. E. B DuBois, 1920, for organizing the Pan-African Congress.

The Committee on Award consists of ex-President William Howard Taft, Dr. James H. Dillard, Dr. John Hope, Bishop John Hurst and Oswald Garrison Villard. The medal is to be presented to Mr. Gilpin, at the twelfth annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P., in Detroit, on Thursday, June 30.

WOMAN DOCTOR AT TUFTS

MISS RUTH EASTERLING GRADUATES AS M. D.—ALSO FRED BOWLES, AS DENTIST—SNYDER AS M. D.

Guardian 6/25/21

Among the large number of gra[duates] Brooks got his diploma as a denti[st] Miss Ruth Marguerite Easterling [of] Cambridge, Mr. Benj. F. Snyder [of] Cambridge as physicians; Mr. Fr[ed] Brooks got his diploma as a denti[st] Dr. Easterling graduated from t[he] Girls' High School in 1916. During h[er] five years in college she has had a splendid record and made many friends among her class-mates. She was one of 8 ladies graduating in medicine.

SPINGARN MEDAL ENCOURAGES PREJUDICE WITHIN RACE?

New York Age 7/7/21

By JOHN CROSBY GORDON

Mr. Joel E. Spingarn is a gentleman of means, leisure and uncommon culture, who for many years has taken an active interest in the advancement of colored people. In addition to his time and his personal contributions, intellectual and, presumably, material, Mr. Spingarn has sought to give to the colored people themselves an icnentive to their advancement in the form of a medal annually awarded to the person of color who, in the opinion of some persons, is adjudged to have rendered the most conspicuously useful service to the cause to which Mr. Spingarn himself is sincerely devoted.

In the nature of things, the service for which Mr. Spingarn's medal is awarded must be the best advertised, rather than the intrinsically greatest achievement of a colored person for the promotion of good will among the American people, which is another way, and the real way, of expressing the advancement of colored people. Thus Mr. Charles Gilpin is this year the very deserving recipient of the medal, because he has not only accomplished something but his accomplishment and his personality have been the most advertised. Mr. Gilpin himself has said, in effect, that the sum total of his achievement has been to make white people laugh at the colored man. This is precisely what Bert Williams has been doing for a number of years, not only on Broadway but wherever the phonograph is used and the English language is spoken. But, with a vastly greater audience, Bert Williams has never received the fortuitous adverti ing that has made Mr. Gilpin's personality more conspicuous than his admittedly great ability.

When the colored people are sufficiently advanced in the good graces of the white people, Mr. Gilpin may have an opportunity to use his ability for a worthier cause. But both he and Williams are deserving of the highest commendation in having succeeded in making white people laugh at the colored people. And this is a surer way of advancing the interests of all the people, rather than having them curse one another, which is the sum total of the achievement of most of the advertised advancers of the colored people.

To many it may seem that Mr. Du Bois, who was awarded Mr. Spingarn's medal last year "for his work in organizing the Pan-African Congress," accomplished a task barren of result, so far as the colored people of the United States are concerned, except in providing a suitable candidate for the medal. But Mr. Du Bois really achieved something more important, if less tangible, than the metallic symbol of the advancement of the colored people. For Mr. Du Bois organized the Pan-African Congress because, as he has recently declared, "he has become convinced that the advancement of the colored people of the United States is associated with and dependent upon the advancement of the colored people in Africa, in the West Indies and elsewhere."

To persons fairly well acquainted with the history of America, the finding of Mr. Du Bois is not new. Slavery and its consequences in the New World have been possible because of the incapacity of the African natives to defend themselves against the aggression of European slavetraders. On the other hand, slavery in the United States has been abolished or mitigated, not exclusively by the efforts of the persons directly affected by it, but rather by the sacrifices of outsiders. Many of these were alien in speech or birth, but kindred in blood and suffering with the slaves and their descendants in the United States.

Toussaint Louverture never saw the United States. But he struck the first blow for the freedom of the slaves in the United States and throughout America. Crispus Attucks was not the only colored man who fought in the Revolutionary War. When an anti-lynching parade advances along Fifth Avenue, the banners tell of colored regiments that fought against the British in South Carolina and in Louisiana. Those regiments were composed largely, if not exclusively, of trained fighters from the West Indies. Even to this day, they serve to advance the interests of the colored people of the United States.

Not only in war, but in the arts of peace, as well, the colored people of the United States have been "advanced" by the efforts of kinsfolk of alien birth. The first colored nuns in the United States, the founders of teaching orders which still exist, were neither from Massachusetts nor from Georgia. They came from Haiti. The founder of the flourishing colored Masonic organization was a native of the British West Indies, who had become a Mason in Europe. And so, all along through the history of the United States, we find colored men of alien birth contributing handsomely to the advancement of their fellows born in this country.

This is truer today than ever before. Today there are in the United States thousands of colored persons of foreign birth, many of whom have lived in this country since childhood. Some of these persons are members of the aristocracy of clothes and diamonds. But some of them are also possessed of some intellect, something of courage, somewhat of character. Many of them have quietly, some of them have noisily, achieved something for the advancement of colored people. It may well fall to the lot of one of these persons to render the most important service, both as to its conspicuousness and to its intrinsic worth, to the colored people of the United States, in a given year. In such a case, a token of appreciation would have to take some form other than that of Mr. Spingarn's medal. For this can be offered only to a native citizen of the United States, even though, as with Mr. Du Bois and Colonel Young, the ostensible achievement has been in a field immediate or direct concern to the colored people of the United States.

Mr. Spingarn ought to be well aware that it is not necessary to be a native or even a resident of the United States in order to advance the interests of the colored people. Appeals for monetary contributions are made in his name, as treasurer of an association engaged in the advancement of colored people. In these appeals, no stipulation is made as to the original nationality of the money that may be offered. Shillings, francs, pesos or anything will do, so long as it is convertible into dollars. No offer is made to compensate the donors for the fines to which they may be subjected because of their membership in the association or their subscription to its publications. As to moral support, the associates of Mr. Spingarn attach great importance to the opinion of foreigners, of any color. Mr. Du Bois was rather peeved when Bernard Shaw wrote him that he was too busy with the problem of civilizing white people in Europe to bother with the troubles of colored people in the United States.

Everything considered, it is impossible to find a worthy motive for the proviso as to birthplace in the choice of candidates for Mr. Spingarn's medal. This proviso only serves to recognize and encourage among the colored people themselves the very thing that hinders their advancement. The advancement of the colored people of the United States depends not only on their mental sagacity and material attainments, but rather more upon the tolerance and generosity of soul of the white people. It may be left to preachers and other business men to cultivate the petty jealousy, the narrow, stupid prejudices to which colored people, even of the same nationality, are already too prone. A white man who wants to do something for the advancement of colored people cannot afford to emphasize the greatest defect of these people.

Mr. Spingarn has a perfect right to give a medal to whomsoever he pleases. But if that medal is to be worth anything more than the metal of which it is composed, it must be awarded under the conditions common to all such tokens of human worth. Institutions of learning do not usually bestow prizes in accordance with the birthplace of deserving students. The Nobel prizes are not distributed among Swedes only. The Carnegie awards for heroism recognize neither the color, the religion nor the birthplace of candidates. There is no good reason why a medal representing a signal achievement of a colored man for the advancement of colored people should carry with it any qualification as to the birthplace of the possible recipient.

I am not a candidate for Mr. Spingarn's medal. I think that no medal could be a proper and sufficient reward for a teacher of the doctrine of the brotherhood of colored men, as a prerequisite to the practice of the larger brotherhood of man. I do not believe that any human being could possibly become worthy of a medal for making colored men live as brothers and friends. Perhaps it will be easier to make a white man live up to his ideals in espousing the cause of the advancement of colored people. Maybe Mr. Spingarn will be able to learn from these hurried lines something that his colored friends have not yet learned.

HARVARD GRADUATES COLORED STUDENTS

GOURDIN AND JOURDAIN FROM COLLEGE COURSE — ESCABE MEDICAL—JOHNSON, HERNDUN, SMITH FROM BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Guardian 6/25/21

Among the Colored graduates of Harvard were Edwin Orval Gourdin, prepared at the Cambridge Latin School. He is the greatest all around

RUTH EASTERLING, M. D., OF CAMBRIDGE
TUFTS MEDICAL SCHOOL 1921.

(over)

(from over)

track man Harvard ever had. While never participating in any other form of athletics at Harvard it was g... erally known that he had considera... ability, both as a boseball and ho... ball player. E. B. Jourdain, rJ., ...le of Lawyer E. B. ourdain, entered H... vard from the New Bedford H... Schol, was a member of the tr... squad for two years. Joseph Esc... completed his course at the Harv... Medical School. His record was hi... ly satisfactory. He received his ar... lege training at Cornell Universi... from which he graduated with ... tinction. These men were popu... with their class and the students ... general.

Gourdin was born in Jacksonvi... Fla., Aug. 10, 1897. He gradua... from the Stanton High School to co... to Cambridge Latin. He lives at ... Dana St., Cambridge. He has left ... Pasadena, Cal., for the national cha... pionship.

Benjamin Johnson, Herndon a... Smith graduated from the Harva... School of Business administrati... Johnson goes to Birmingham, Ala., ... insurance. He is an A. B. of Howa... Smith is of Georgia, an A. B. of At... lanta University, and will go to Chi... cago for insurance. Smith is from Georgia. Herndon is an A. B. of Atlanta University at Atlanta, where his father heads a big Insurance Company.

WINS MUSIC HONORS

COLORED GIRL GIVES MUSICAL SETTING TO ODE IN BANGOR HIGH SCHOOL AND CONDUCTS THE ORCHESTRA.

Guardian 6/25

Bangor, Maine, June 20, 1921.—Miss Doris M. Johnson has the honor of having her manuscript selected by eight of the ten judges for the musical setting of the class ode of the class of 1921 Bangor High School. Miss Johnson, who was graduated with honors, personally conducted the orchestra of seventy pieces during the singing of the class ode. She was the only Colored girl in the class of two hundred twenty-eight.

Miss Evelyn B. Johnson has entered the high school at the age of thirteen, having taken four grades of the grammar school in two years. She is expected to follow the footsteps of her sisters and brothers, all of whom have won honors in this school.

SIMMONS AND RADCLIFFE HAVE EACH ONE COLORED.

Guardian 6/25/21

Miss Ruth Winifred Howard, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Howard of Wash., D. C., finished a post-graduate course in the School of Social, Science of Simmons College. She is an A. B. of Howard University. Her mother, sister, Mrs. B. Howard Collins, nephew Martin William, her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. J. Howard, Jr., Rev. and Mrs. Klugh and Miss Evelyn were guests. She leaves for Washington net xweek.

Miss Louise Cooke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cook, of Wash., D. C. graduated from Radcliffe college of Harvard University. She specialized in French. She is an A. B. of Howard University. Her parents were present at her graduation functions also Mrs. C. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. B. Davis, Miss L. Winfiled, Master L. Cooke, Miss M. Bonner, Mrs. Kelley of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lewis and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gen. B. Ross and Ross Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Smith and daughter Charlotte, and the Misses Gilbert.

ONE MEDICAL AND TWO THEOLOGICAL GRADUATES

Guardian 6/25/21

Dr. Thomas Amos, Jr., son of Rev. T. Amos, Sr., of Virginia, graduated from the Boston University Medical School and has gone to Virginia for the Medical Board examinations.

Rev. W. J. King, of Texas, former pastor of the 4th M. E. Church here, and Rev. Albert Scott, the rpesent pastor received their degrees from the B. U. Theological School.

Other Graduates

Edward Niles graduated from Colby College in Maine, and Samuel Courtney, Jr., graduated from the Unievrsity of Maine. Lee Purnell of California, graduated from the Institute of Technology.

A. L. TURNER WINS FIRST PRIZE AT WESTERN RESERVE

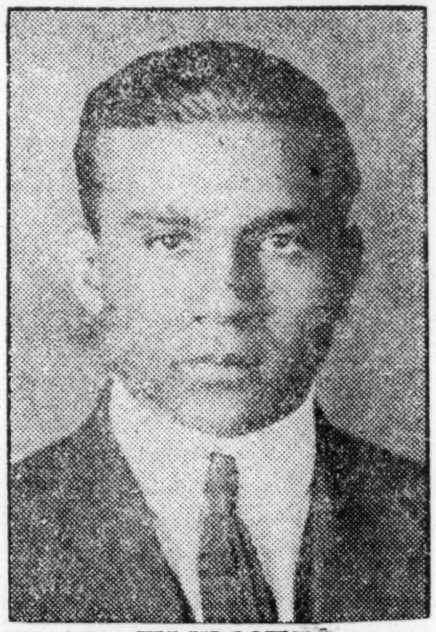
Was Awarded Prize Over Five White Contestants

Cleveland Call 6/25/21

Mr. Albert Louis Turner, a student at Western Reserve University, led his class to victory by winning first prize in the annual Junior-Sophomore oratorical contest. Mr. Turner won his way to the finals thru a series of hotly contested preliminaries and was awarded first prize over five white contestants of no mean ability. The subject of Mr. Turner's speech was, "Disarmament, the Foundation of Peace," and so well was it developed and delivered that there was no doubt in the minds of the audience that Mr. Turner merited the honor of first prize.

Mr. Turner's name appeared twice on the honor list of the university's commencement program; for besides winning the thirty-five dollar prize for the oratorical contest he shared the president's prize given to the varsity debating team. Mr. Turner represented his college this year against Oberlin, in the traditional "Tri-angular Debating League" of Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan and Reserve.

For this achievement he also wears the coveted gold "R" of his school.



T. W. TURNER GETS DEGREE

Former Baltimorean Awarded Doctor's Degree At Cornell University

Afro-American 7/1/21

Ithaca, N. Y., June 22.—(Special) Professor Thomas W. Turner, professor of Biology at Howard University, was awarded the degree of Ph. D. in the 53rd commencement exercises of Cornell University, today.

Professor Turner is a graduate (A. B. and A. M.) of Howard University, and was formerly a teacher in the Baltimore City High School. He was the only colored graduate from any department of the University.

GRADUATES WITH HONORS

Columbus, N. M., July 1.—Miss Mabel Floradel Eugenia Smith, the daughter of Technical Sergeant and Mrs. William H. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army (formerly sergeant 24th Infantry), graduated with honor from the Bisbee high school, Bisbee, Ariz., June 10.

Miss Smith is a real daughter of the regiment, being the first enlisted man's child of the 24th Infantry born in an army garrison to have ever graduated from any school. Miss Smith is an accomplished pianist, steno-typist and has had considerable experience as a clerk in the subsistence branch of the Quartermaster Department of the army.

Upon graduation Miss Smith was entertained at a reception given in her honor by members of the 24th Infantry and Q. M. Corps at Columbus, N. M., and received many valuable and useful presents from the 10th Cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and 24th Infantry at Columbus and citizens of Bisbee, Ariz., and Columbus. N. M.

2 CLASS POETESSES

Guardian 7/2/21

One at Malden High and other at Marlboro High.

Malden, Mass., June 27, 1921—Miss Florence L. Johnson was the poetess for the graduating class of the High school here.

Marlboro, Mass., June 25, 1921—Miss Anna Young, class poet of the class of 1921, Marlboro High school, which will have graduation exercises in Assembly hall Wednesday night, is the only colored member of her class and the third colored girl to graduate from the school. The others were Miss Ida Goins, aunt of Miss Young, and Miss Ella Stanley, later the wife of Jos. Geary, whose mother bought her freedom from slavery in Virginia before coming to Marlboro in the '60s.

Miss Young was previously a pupil at the Bigelow school. She is very versatile and is considered one of the brightest students of her class. She is president of the E. R. club.

Miss Young was born in Marlboro and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Young of 278 West Main street.

MISS ANNA YOUNG
Class Poet of the Marlboro High School

MORE BOSTON AND MASS. GRADUATES

Guardian 7/2/21

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES
Dartmouth College
John Shelburn, A. B.
Institute Technology
L. J. Purnell, S. B.
Amherst College
R. B. Barnes, A. B.
Boston University
J. Crawford McMorris, A. B. & M. R. E.
Bates College
R. L. McKinney

HIGH SCHOOLS
Boston Latin School
Henrq Courtney
Edward Ware Wilson
Pritchett Andrew Klugh
Malden High School
Miss Florence Johnson
Everett High School
Miss Thelma McNaire, who finished in three years. Wilbur Elliot, Edw. Hodges, Robt. Smith, Walter Tucker.
Plymouth High School
Mr. Walter G. Gray
Boston High School of Commerce
Herbert Newton
Robt. Smith Jr. Wentworth
Gordons Bible School
Frances Phillips
Rindge Technical School
Harold Robinson
Boston Girls High School
Edith Brown, Constance Crocker, Maude Garrett, Mildred Williams, Teresa Thomas, Marion Davis, Marion Conover, Doris Peterson.
Boston English High School
Eugene V. Roundtree
Laskey Seminary
Miss Alberta Williams
Cambridge High & Latin
Evelyn Johnson
Adelaide Lyons
Hazel Goodman

PLYMOUTH HIGH

Plymouth, Mass., June 27, 1921—Mr. Walter G. Gray was the only Colored graduate of the Plymouth High school last week.

Everett High Graduates

Thelma McNaire in three years. Wilbur Augustus Elliott, Edward Lacey Hodges, Robert Thomas Smith.

THREE NEGROES GRADUATE FROM COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW YORK

Negro World 7/2/21

Three colored students received degress at the commencement exercises of the College of the City of New York on Wednesday morning, June 22. Mr. Edward Montraville Swift and Mr. Coille Courtney Whiteman received the degree of Bachelor of Science, and Mr. George W. Freigin, the degree of Bachelor of Science in Social Sciences. Mr. Edward Montraville Swift, a graduate, was mentioned on the commencement program as having won the prize of the Board of Trustees for the best spring oratory. Mr. Francis E. Corbie, a freshman, was mentioned on the commencement program as having won the same prize for the best fall oration.

Education – 1921.
Scholarship Distinction, etc.

WINS PRIZE IN CONTEST WITH 900 ARTISTS

Chicago Defender 4/2/21

Butler Sees Art in Smoky Train Station in Heart of Chicago

Art all about us, and plenty of it, is a common thought with King D. Ganaway, 1224 Lake Shore drive, who finds time to step outside of his door, and armed with nothing more than a small kodak, get a picture which to the layman shows no possibilities, but after some expert finishing at his hands is transformed into a design of art.

Gets Wanamaker Prize

For some time he has been employed at the above address and after the regular duties of the day have been performed he goes into his laboratory and there transforms his crude appearing picture into a prize winner. Mr. Ganaway introduces himself to the lay world when he takes the first prize at the John Wanamaker annual exhibition in Philadelphia. His entry was given a name which in itself stands for little, but which describes and visualizes an incident that goes on in our big city every minute of the day. The title was "The Spirit of Transportation." It is a wonderful piece of work, bringing out the essentials of art and tone structure. Mr. Ganaway's collections run from little children to big ponderous locomotives. Another picture of his which received honorable mention was "Children in the Country," showing two little children on a teeter-totter, under an old apple tree.

His First Attempt

This is the first time Ganaway has entered any of his pictures for competition and incidentally the first any one, with the exception of a certain few who in the past have taken the highest prizes. On his "Spirit of Transportation" he took the first prize of $100. His picture was entered in a field of about 900, picked by some of the greatest artists in the country.

The contrast and effect obtained by Ganaway in his prize picture was obtained after two years of waiting for the philosophical moment when sun and train arrived at the same time. For seventeen years Ganaway has been employed as butler in the home of Mrs. Edward F. Lawrence (white).

DOCTOR'S RECORD TEARS DOWN COLOR BARRIERS

Chicago Defender 4/2/21

That our physicians have gained advance recognition in the professional field in Chicago is evidenced by the appointment of Dr. Walter S. Grant, 5218 Lake Park avenue, to the interne staff at the county hospital, reported to be the largest institution of its kind in America. Over 200 medical students took the examination for interneship. Dr Grant finished second on the list. He waived appointment last July, and began serving January 1, this year. Dr. James E. Lee, with offices at 202 East 35th street, was the other physician to be honored by the appointment, and served his term creditably.

Dr. W. S. Grant

Dr. Grant is a graduate of Fisk University, where he finished with high honors, and for three years was a member of the debating team. While there he won the Merrill prize for the best commencement essay. He also won a cash prize from a white publishing house by writing his conception of the novel "Queed" before the book was placed on the market. This work was done in connection with his class in English under Prof. Dora Scribner, and Dr. Grant received a personal letter from the author.

In 1916 he entered Northwestern University medical school and immediately attracted the attention of his classmates. In his junior year he was one of the five members of a class of 86 to be elected to membership in the Alpha Omega Alpha honorary medical society. He was elected president of the Northwestern chapter in his senior year. This organization is a non-secret medical honor fraternity, membership to which is based entirely upon scholarship, moral qualifications being satisfactory. It was established in 1902 and bears the same relation to medical schools that Phi Beta Kappa does to literary institutions. Chapters are established in only the leading A class medical schools. Our Race is represented by only two members, Dr. Grant and Dr. Julian Lewis, assistant professor at University of Chicago. Dr. Grant is a member of the local chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

STUDENT IN N. Y. SCHOOL TOPS "ROLL OF HONOR"

4/9/21 Chicago Defender

New York, April 8.—If, when you started in high school, such a one as

Francis Corbie

DeWitt Clinton in New York City, you had won a first prize for oratory; if, later on, you had captured the coveted Herman A. Metz medal in a prize debate; if this success had been followed by capturing first prize for the big state of New York in an interstate oratorical contest held at Swarthmore, Pa., and had been the first freshman to win the Board of Trustee prize for oratory at the City College in New York; and, then, to cap the climax, you had been elected captain of the freshman debating team at this same college where all the other members of your team were white, you'd feel pretty proud, wouldn't you? Well, that, and more, is just what Francis E. Corbie, 206 West 139th street, has done.

Mr. Corbie was born in the British West Indies.

He is now taking the course in arts and sciences at Columbia University preparatory to entering the law department. Mr. Corbie is popular not alone in debating circles, but also in other phases of college life, where a high order of intelligence is required. He bids fair to rival the record William Pickens made at Yale some years ago.

'Jim' Fire Hero Given $100 by Hidden Donor.

Atlas Express 4/15/21

New York, N. Y., April 14.—An anonymous donor, who believes in a more practical reward for heroism than the plaudits of the crowd, was found in New York yesterday, thereby making it a perfect Saturday for Jim Cross, Negro porter employed by the Winter Garden Drug Company, at Fiftieth Street and Broadway.

Jim is twenty years old, and his life had been more or less uneventful until last Thursday, when an emergency arose, and he faced it squarely. He and William Matthews, a clerk, were working on the fifth floor in a store-room when Matthews' clothes caught fire from a blaze which started in some mysterious manner. The porter rushed to his aid, and when the clerk tried to throw himself from the window seized and held him. Beating out the flames, Jim guided Matthews along a coping far above the street to another window and then carried him downstairs.

So great was the excitement at the time of the sensational rescue that the porter's last name was not learned even by the police, and in the newspaper accounts of the fire he was referred to simply as "Jim," a hero.

On Friday Jim was back at work, and had dismissed the incident from his mind.

Yesterday morning, however, there came to The Tribune through the mails a check from a donor who insisted that her name be withheld. It was made payable to "Jim" and called on the United States Mortgage and Trust Company to hand over to him $100. When the hero was told of his good fortune he had little to say, excepting that he lived with his sister at 262 West Forty-seventh Street, and he "guessed he could use it."

FIRST COLORED WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR PH. D. DEGREE FROM RADCLIFFE.

Washington Tribune 4/23/21

By Wellington A. Adams.

Miss Eva B. Dykes, who recently passed her examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass. (thereby fulfilling all requirements for the doctorate) is the first colored woman to be recommended for such a degree. Miss Dykes received her elementary training in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and is a graduate of the Dunbar (formerly M Street) High School. In 1914 she graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, obtaining for the first time in the history of the University the highest honor, "cumma cum laude." At that tme Miss Dykes won for the highest scholarship of any student in the graduating class the Alpha Kappa Alpha prize of $10, and was also valedictorian of her class. In 1917 Miss Dykes received her A. B. from Radcliffe with honors in English, "magna cum laude." In 1918 Miss Dykes received her Master's degree in English, being the first and only colored woman to have the degree M. A. from that institution.

From 1918-20 Miss Dykes continued her work in the graduating department of Radcliffe, receiving from this department two scholarships of $200 each. Her Ph. D. thesis, "Pope and His Influence in America from 1715 to 1850," was accepted by the Harvard University committee last Spring. Since September, 1920, Miss Dykes has been teacher of English in the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

Miss Dykes has not only the honor of being the first colored woman candidate for the degree of Ph. D., but she also is the only member of the colored race to have that degree in English.

N. Y. HERO GETS CARNEGIE MEDAL

E. S. Brooks of 1 West Eighty-first Street Among Those Honored for Bravery.

23 ACTS ARE RECOGNIZED

Dependents of Three Who Lost Lives Trying to Save Others Get Pensions.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
APRIL 30, 1921

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30.—Twenty-three acts of heroism, including the rescue of a fellow-student by Eugene Spencer Brooks of 1 West Eighty-first street, New York City, were recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in awards announced here to-day. In two cases silver medals were awarded; in twenty-one cases bronze medals. Five of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of three of them pensions aggregating $1,920 a year were granted, while to the dependents of one of these and of one other whose life was lost the sum of $2,500 was granted, to be applied as the commission may sanction.

In addition to these money grants, in nine cases awards aggregating $14,400 were appropriated for educational purposes, and in six cases awards aggregating $5,500 were made for other worthy purposes.

The five who sacrificed their lives, together with the awards, follow:

Tried to Save Others.

Miss Elizabeth Ball, aged seventeen, Buckeystown, Md., died attempting to save another girl from drowning in the Monocacy River, Buckeystown, July 13, 1920. Silver medal to the father.

Mrs. Nannie B. Crocker, Ponca City, Okla. Drowned in a futile attempt to rescue a child from deep water in a gravel pit at Dillon, Mont., July 2, 1920. Silver medal to the husband.

James W. Mullally, Cambridge, Mass., crossing watchman. Killed while attempting to save an aged woman from being struck by a train at Cambridge, Oct. 11, 1920. Bronze medal to the widow and death benefits to other at the rate of $45 a month with a $5 a month additional on account of each of five children.

Julius Hauck, Garden City, N. Y. Died attempting to save a man and woman from drowning at Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1920. Bronze medal to the widow and death benefits to a daughter at the rate of $35 a month.

Bronze Medal Awards.

Samuel Davis, Negro, Aflex, Ky. Died in an attempt to rescue a young girl from drowning in Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at Aflex, Ky.,

July 12, 1920. Bronze medal to the widow, and death benefits to her at the rate of $50 a month, with $5 a month additional on account of her daughter.

Bronze medals were awarded to the following persons:

Eugene Spencer Brooks, 1 West Eighty-first street, New York City, seventeen-year-old student, rescued a fellow student from drowning at Antrim, N. H., July 15, 1917; Arthur Lafayette Kimsey, Mount Airy, Ga., saved a well-digger from suffocation at Mount Airy, Oct. 13, 1919, by entering a well filled with gas; Wayne G. Cook, 1001 Kahl Building, Davenport, Iowa, rescued a man from the Mississippi River at Buffalo, Iowa, July 21, 1918; Ella E. Bukosy, 17 Carolina avenue, Clifton, N. J., helped to save a boy from drowning in Lake Agawam, Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1920; William H. Closson, R. D. 1, Three Bridges, N. J., rescued a boy from South Branch of the Raritan River, Flemington, N. J., Aug. 6, 1918.

Bronze medals were also awarded to Mrs. Mary M. Young, 202 West Armour boulevard, Kansas City, Mo., who rushed into a burning house and rescued a child at Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20, 1917; Joseph Wheeler Gebhardt, now deceased, 2051 Eighth avenue, Huntington, W. Va., rescued a small boy who was standing in the middle of a track watching the approach of a train at Huntington, July 19, 1918; George R. Witt, 1705 Black Hawk street, Waterloo, Iowa, city fire inspector, saved a thirteen-year-old school boy from drowning in Cedar River, at Waterloo, June 17, 1919; Mrs. Inza May Miller, 727 Jefferson street, Waterloo, Iowa, hotel housekeeper, carried a four-year-old boy from the path of a runaway team of horses, but was injured herself, at Waterloo, Sept. 17, 1918.

Rescues Companion.

Other recipients of bronze medals were Robert E. Grant Foreman, 321 Star street, Dallas, Texas, aged ten years, saved a companion from drowning at Balboa Cal., Sept. 6, 1916; Julian Laungson Lathrop, Box 717, Breckenridge, Texas, rescued two small boys from drowning in the Charles River at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 7, 1917; Ernest Simon Leopold, 4628 Bayard street, Pittsburgh, fourteen-years-old school boy, attempted to save another school boy from drowning in the Allegheny River, Pittsburgh, June 17, 1919; iWlliam H. Graves, Jr., 69 Brattle street, Cambridge, Mass., saved a man from drowning in the Annisquam River, Annisquam, Mass., July 25, 1918; Raymond J. oMore, Gleasondale, Mass., rescued a boy from a pond at Gleasondale, Jan. 13, 1919; Arthur Ryan, aged fourteen, 728 Slade street, Fall River, Mass., saved two boys who broke through thin ice on Cook Pond at Fall River, Jan. 19, 1919; Paul Dayton Bliss, Corning, Iowa, fourteen-year-old school boy, saved a companion from drowning in the East Nodaway River, at Corning, May 4, 1918; Miss Helen F. Dodge, 5944 Walton avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., aged eleven years, saved a little girl from drowning in Toms River at Ocean Gate, N. J., July 18, 1919, and Clyde D. Webster, Dillon, Mont., who attempted to save two women from drowning at Dillon, July 2, 1920.

"THE SPIRIT OF TRANSPORTATION"

Chicago Defender 4/2/21.

(Copyright by K. D. Ganaway).

The photograph made by King D. Ganaway, 1224 Lake Shore drive, which took honors at the John Wanamaker annual exhibition in Philadelphia, Pa., recently. It was taken in the train shed of the La Salle street station, where the slanting fingers of light from the ventilators cut through the heavy clouds of smoke. Ganaway's photo, "The Spirit of Transportation," won over 900 competitors, many of them professional photographers. He was awarded $100. Artists say he has the "gift of seeing beauty in commonplace things."

King D. Ganaway

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Educational - 1921.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY RECEIVES NOTEWORTHY RECOGNITION

Baltimore Herald

Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, who is dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Wilberforce University has had a call from the authorities of the Boston University Graduate School for his permission to allow them to translate his inaugural dissertation from German into English for reference use in the classes in philosophy. The book is a monogram in German of about 135 or 140 pages of print. It is entitled "Lotze and Bowne, Eine Verglei chung Ihrer Philosophischen Arbeit." The boog has worked its way through the universities of continental Europe and England, and into several o fthe universities of this country, chief among which is Harvard University, where the Boston University authorities discovered it. After having tried to borrow it from Harvard for translation purposes and failed, they sought and found Dr. Jones at Wilberforce. Complete arrangements for the translation of the book were made, and original autograph copies sent as a gift to the Boston University library.

Dr. Jones is the first and only American Negro who has received a degree of Ph. D. from a European University. He received the doctorate in philisophy from the University of Jena, Germany, after having spent about two and a half years in study at the University of Berlin, Leipzig, Goettingen and Jena. He also visited the University of Paris for special lectures under Poincare.

Dr. Jones is also the author of a book on education entitled "Education in Theory and Practice" and a book in General Phychology. He is at present dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Wilberforce University where he has done a remarkable work in building up and standardizing the college department, thereby gaining recognition for the university among the leading institutions in the country.

11/9/21

CHAMBERS GETS DEGREE

Afro American

Baltimore Boy A Bachelor Of Music From Columbia University In New York

Among those who were awarded degrees at Columbia University at the commencement just held, was Ulysses Garrison Chambers, son of the late George Chambers and Mrs. Alice E. Chambers of 1130 Eutaw street.

Mr. Chambers was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Music. He began his musical studies in this city, being at one time an organ pupil of the late Lorraine Holloway, one of the country's most noted organists. He was organist for a time at the Madison Street Presbyterian Church, a position coincidently held now by his sister, Miss Frances E. Chambers.

Several years ago Mr. Chambers was graduated from the famous Institute of Musical Art of New York. He is at present organist at a large Brooklyn church and also one of the noted Broadway moving picture theaters. His mother and brother, Rivers D. D. Chambers, went to New York Monday to witness the exercises. They returned to the city today.

ALENTED YOUTH GRADUATES FROM LONG ISLAND COLLEGE

6/4/21

Chicago Defender

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3.—T. Roy Peyton, who graduated from the Long Island College Hospital May 31, has the distinction of being the only one of our group in his class. He also enjoyed that distinction when he finished at Manual Training High School in 1916.

Prior to the graduation Peyton was guest at the class dinner given May 24 at the exclusive Hotel Bossert, on the Heights, and on the 25th represented his class at the Long Island College Hospital alumni banquet at the Montauk Club, as the musical representative of his class.

Peyton was born in Brooklyn 20 years ago, receiving his education here with the exception of a premedical course at Columbia University. He expects to practice here and will be the first one of our native sons to do this in the last quarter of a century.

While at the medical school he made an enviable record, and during his college course was active in musical circles, being a pianist of rare ability. He also conducted an orchestra. He is the son of Police Officer and Mrs. Thomas H. Peyton of 535 Franklin avenue.

T. Roy Peyton

HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Peabody, Builders' Exchange And Colored Alumni Awards To Be Given At Graduations.

30 AT EASTERN AND WESTERN WILL GET PEABODY MEDALS

Seven Peabody Cash Prizes To City College Boys—Builders' Exchange Award To One At Poly.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN
JUNE 7, 1921

At the graduation exercises of the training and secondary schools, which begin the week of June 13, a total of 39 prizes, which include the Peabody cash prizes and medals, the Builders' Exchange prize and the Colored High School Alumni prize, will be awarded to the pupils who were recommended for them at the School Board meeting last week.

Seven Peabody cash prizes will be presented at the Baltimore City College commencement, three students to receive $100 each and four $50 each. Thirty students of the Eastern and Western High Schools will be awarded the Peabody first and second grade medals.

Prize Winners At City.

Of the 172 Baltimore City College graduates, the following boys will win prizes on their commencement night, June 14: First grade Peabody prizes of $100 each, Albert S. Asendorf, Milton E. Goldstone and Milton J. Haas; second grade Peabody prizes of $50 each, Benjamin Theodore Rome, Albert A. Rapperport, J. William Peters and Milton Benjamin Kirsh.

The girls of the Eastern High School, of which there are 167 to be graduated on June 16, entitled to Peabody medals are: First grade, Anna Magdalen Bahlke, Henrietta Lebovitz, Louise Isabelle Denhard, Dorothy Emory Shargreen and Martha Herbert Randall; second grade, Evelyn Alvina Klepper, Mignon Bernice Kramer, Helen Louise Armstrong, Elizabeth Littiston Hickman, Lillian Lucille Haly, Elizabeth Charlotte Meyer, Helen Margaret Weber, Estelle Frances Dotterer, Helen Elizabeth Burriss and Daisy Edith Cohen.

Western High Winners.

The Western High School girls to receive Peabody medals at their graduation on June 20 are: First grade, Carlyn Goldsmith, Gladys Abrams Greenberg, Harriet Levin, Elizabeth Virginia Bauernschmidt and Minnie Drickman; second grade, Elizabeth Louise Cost, Ida Sloan, Anna Laurie Sexton, Ruth Elizabeth Farr, Lucie Lee Santmyer, Ruth Marie Beneze, Helen Mar Miller, Helen Margaret Ogle, Henrietta Sette Hecht and Mildred Wolff. The Western High School heads the list for the highest number of graduates this year, with the number of 275 students.

Carl E. Willoughby, of the Polytechnic Institute, will be awarded the Builders' Exchange prize of $50 on commencement night, June 15, and Hilda Heinans Anderson is entitled to receive the Colored High School Alumni prize June 22.

COLORED STUDENT AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP

Negro World 6/11/21

Mr. E. Whittier Overton was awarded a scholarship in the Cooper Union Institute School of Technology. Mr. Overton is an instructor in mathematics and English in the Braithwaite Shorthand School.

Swift Wins Prize at City College

Brooklyn Informer 6/11/21

Edward M. Swift, a student in the College of the City of New York, was awarded first prize in an oratorical contest held here on Friday, May 13. Mr. Swift was the only colored student competitor. His subject was The Universal Negro Improvement Association as a solution of the Negro Problem, which was his graduation speech. In the course of his address Mr. Swift remarked htat every effort the Negro makes to better his condition has always been misunderstood and that the acclimatization of peoples is a farce. As a people, he said, we are only asking a man's share and respect. Mr. Swift was awarded first prize for hte importance of his subject and the manner in which it was delivered. The judges were Profesor Chas. O. Howard and Professor Donald G. Whiteside.

LISLE C. CARTER

LISLE CARTER GRADUATES WITH HIGH HONORS

Another Well-Known Young Athlete Leaves School With Wonderful Rating

New York News 6/11/21

To shine resplendent, a star among a galaxy of stars, is an honor which can only come to those whose close application to the work in hand rewards eventually the ambitious. On Tuesday, June 7, another widely known and brilliant young athlete in the person of Lisle C. Carter graduated from the College of Dental and Oral Surgery with high honors.

Young Carter leaves school as a medal honor man, being cited in all examinations for meritorious work. Before entering the College of Dental and Oral Surgery Carter won a junior and senior certificate at Cambridge University, hence he was well prepared for the harder studies through which he has so successfully passed. He also gained much practical experience during his college career, being associated with Dr. Alfred Robinson.

(over)

(From Over)

For years he has been a prominent member of the Spartan Field Club, and won fame as one of the best soccer players of the race. He will also be remeinbered as the youngster who captained the crack Spartan cricket team in their battles against the Bermudians on the latter's trip to this country. Like his brother, Cecil Carter, who is also well known in this city, Lisle has always been spoken of in the highest terms for the gentlemanly manner in which he carries himself.

MISS MOSSELL NOT ONLY WOMAN PH. D.

Chicago Whip 7/16/21

In a recent issue of the Whip an article from Philadelphia, Pa., stated that Miss Sadie Mossell, who had just received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania, was the first woman of the race in America to receive this degree.

On June 14th in the presence of a brilliant and distinguished company the University of Chicago conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on Miss Georgiana Simpson here in our own city. The occasion was all the more brilliant and noteworthy because Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium, was at the same time and on the same platform given the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Chicago. Miss Simpson, therefore, deserves the palm as the first woman of our race in America to receive the degree of Ph. D.

Without doubt, Miss Simpson is the most scholarly woman among us but you would never judge it by her quiet modest demeanor. She is teacher of German in the Dunbar High School of Washington, D. C. She spent several years in Germany before the war and is deeply versed in German history and literature. She has been in Chicago on leave of absence studying for the past two years. She took her Master's degree at Chicago University, June, 1920, and has stayed right here all the year studying for and winning her doctor's degree of Philosophy.

She will be in the city all summer and I feel sure the many readers of the Whip will be glad of a chance to see the picture of the distinguished woman in our midst who was the first to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

ANOTHER WOMAN GETS PH. D.

Afro-American 6/17/21

Philadelphia, Pa., June 16.--Miss Sadie Mossell, 2908 Diamond street received the degree of doctor of phylosophy from the University of Penn yesterday. She is the daughter of Aaron A. Mossell, a local attorney and a grand daughter of Benj. P. Tanner of the A. M. E. Church.

Miss Eva B. Dykes, a Maryland girl received her doctor's degree from Philadelphia College recently.

Doctor of Philosophy

Chicago Defender 6/25/21

Miss Sadie Mossell, 2908 Diamond street, Philadelphia, Pa., is the first woman of her Race to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania. She was given the honor Wednesday, June 15. Her graduation brings to a close a brilliant scholastic career.

Photo by International

MISS SADIE MOSSELL

Miss Mossell comes from a family of highly educated Americans, among who are numbered her father, Aaron A. Mossell, who was the first of his Race to be graduated from the University Law School. Her uncle, Dr. N. F. Mossell, superintendent of the Douglas hospital of Philadelphia, enjoyed the distinction of being the first of his Race to be admitted to practice medicine from the West Philadelphia College. She is also the granddaughter of Bishop Benjamin P. Tanner of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

Several other women have received the degree from well-known universities and colleges. Miss Eva B Dykes of Washington, D. C., passed her examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English at Radcliff College, Cambridge, Mass., fulfilling all requirements for the doctorate. Her thesis, "Pope and His Influence in America from 1715 to 1850," was accepted by the Harvard University committee last spring.

In 1917 Miss Dykes received her A. B. degree from Radcliff with honors in English, "Magna cum laude." In 1918 she received her master's degree in English, b[illegible] the first and only woman of her Race to have the degree from that institution. Since September, 1920, Miss Dykes has been teacher of English in the Dunbar High school, Washington, D. C. During her scholastic career she has won many prizes for excellent work.

N Y C EVE WORLD
JUNE 17, 1921

NEGRESS IS VALEDICTORIAN.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 17.—Miss Geneva Baker, negress, has been named valedictorian of the graduating class of Goshen High School. She is the only negro member of the class of fourteen. Commencement exercises will be held Wednesday night.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
JUNE 17, 1921

Negress Named Valedictorian.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Friday.—Miss Geneva Baker, negress, has been named valedictorian of the graduating class of Goshen High School. She is the only negro member of the class of fourteen. Commencement exercises will be held Wednesday night.

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
JUNE 17, 1921

Fifty-four Graduated By Negro High School

Mary Cecil Miller was the honor graduate at the fortieth annual commencement exercises of the Central Colored High School last night in the Municipal Auditorium. The Times medals for effort were awarded to Laura Chinn and Clyde Reid. Louis Johnson, Marie Matthsiu and Maud Morris were winners of the declamatory contest.

Mrs. Lelia C. Leidinger, member of the Board of Education, presented the diplomas to the fifty-four graduates.

Dover Student Wins Prize at Temple University

Wilmington Advo 6/23/21

Mrs. Cecil Parker Henry, the wife of Dr. William W. M. Henry, of Dover, Del., graduated with honor from the College of Pharmacy, of Temple University, June 16. In a class of fifty-four young men and women seven were colored. Mrs. Henry was the only colored woman in the class and was elected secretary of her class in 1920 and again in 1921, her junior and senior years.

Mrs. Henry was successful in being awarded the coveted L. G. Penn prize and stood less than one point behind the average that won first honors of the class. In the awarding of three other valued prizes she stood second. Mrs. Henry was especially complimented by the Dean of the College for her excellence in scholarchip.

GRADUATES WITH HONORS

Chicago Defender 6/25/21

Brooklyn, N. Y.—John B. King, aged 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles King, 876 Gates avenue, and grandson of the late Rev. John B. Stransberry of Philadelphia, Pa., graduated Monday, June 27, with high honors from the Junior High School to the second year class at the Boys High School. Master John was the only one of our group out of a class of 413 graduates.

Dr. Theodore K. Lawless To Specialize In Dermatology

The Savannah Tribune 7/30/21

Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. Lawless, Jr., of Atlanta, left last Saturday for Paris, France, where he goes to take post graduate work in dermatology and syphilolgy The doctor completed his regular medical course at Northwestern Medical College, Chicago, three years ago, and spent two additional years in larbatory research work, earning his master of science degree, and won a Rosenwald Fellowship which met the expenses of further research work in Vanderbilt Dermatology Clinic of Columbia University, New York and the General Hospital of Boston, Mass. Dr. Lawess is now rated as a specialist in his ine. On his return he will practice n Chicago

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17